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Stimson-King: 'Action!' Britain Is Well Mobilized; Bill Filed to Stop Strike

The World's Day—September 23, 1943

National: Shattering Blows to Axis Promised

Shattering blows against the Axis "with all weapons that can be brought to bear, synchronized and co-ordinated with overwhelming assault," were promised by Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet, in a speech before the American Legion at Omaha. Secretary of War Stimson in Washington said that successes of Allied arms during the last week in all world battle areas will "make possible further deployment of our forces for a possible ultimate penetration of enemy defenses on all fronts." [Page 3.]

Tin-plate production has resumed at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel plant in Gary, Ind., following a three-day walkout of 2,000 workers. Presumably the Union will file a grievance for later discussion.

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, C. I. O., is now classified 1-A, his Selective Service Board announced. Formerly classified 2-A, he shipped as a boatswain four weeks ago, to inspect conditions relating to seamen in Britain, Africa, and Russia. Since one member of the appeals board dissented, he has a right of appeal to President Roosevelt.

Cuba's sugar crop in 1944 has been purchased for the United States by the Commodity Credit Corporation contracting to buy a minimum of 4,000,000 tons at 2.65 cents per pound.

Europe: Bevin Reports Britain Well Mobilized

Britain is mobilized to a degree not excelled in any country, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin reported, disclosing that 23,000,000 out of 33,000,000 persons between 14 and 64 are engaged in the war effort, and of these 1,000,000 are men and women over 65 years of age. [Page 11.]

Italy's new Fascist Government, set up in Germany and headed by Benito Mussolini, has announced the personnel of its new Cabinet by way of the Berlin Radio. Crown Prince Umberto of Italy has been denied German support for his ascension to the throne, Berlin claims. [Page 7.]

British people are standing up well under the hardships imposed by four years of war, and the health of the nation is excellent, on the whole, according to Minister of Health Ernest Brown. [Page 7]

Prime Ministers of the British Empire will be called to a joint meeting, Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons, adding that he had been trying for the past two years to arrange such a conference.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, was received at Buckingham Palace by King George VI.

In France, the fall school term has been postponed until the end of October by the French Education Ministry "as a result of Anglo-American air attacks on the French civilian populations," the Berlin Radio claims.

Boston: Bill Filed Against Drivers' Union

M & M Transportation Company files a bill in equity against the truck drivers' union in the Superior Court to stop strike which the War Labor Board states is in violation of its orders. [Page 2.]

Aniello D. Imperato, of Boston, was arraigned this noon before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall in Federal Court on charges of having possession illegally of about 400 gasoline ration coupons of the "C" type on May 10.

Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, indicted last week with five others on mail-fraud charges, today posted a $2,500 bond in United States District Court in Washington, prelimanary to arraignment next Monday. [Page 2.]

Providence, R. I., went over its Third War Loan quota today to join Cleveland and Baltimore as 100-per-cent-plus cities, the Treasury reported.

Washington: Direct Moscow-N. Y. Phone Service

Direct telephone service between Moscow and New York has been established, it became known with the filing of a tariff with the Federal Communications Commission by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Merchant Marine officers and men are now eligible for the Silver Star Medal and the Navy and Marine Corps medal, awards for gallantry and heroism in direct combat with the enemy formerly restricted to naval personnel, under a new regulation announced by the Navy.

Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived in this country, the State Department disclosed, and is expected to confer with Secretary of State Hull and other officials.

Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, former head of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command, is now commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College in Washington.

Americas: Argentina Recalls Two of Its Envoys

The Argentine Government has announced the recall of Alberto Candiotti, Ambassador to Mexico, and Jose Manuel Llobet, envoy to the Holy See. Two other members of the diplomatic corps were retired; Ricardo Oliveira, Ambassador to Vichy, and Jose Amaya, Minister to Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

The Gripsholm has left Uruguay with more than 160 Japanese diplomats, businessmen and journalists from the United States and Chile, en route to Goa, Portuguese India, where a diplomatic exchange will be made with North and South American residents of the Far East.

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Weather Reports

Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Hayes Is to Sing With U. S. Troops

Roland Hayes, who was flown to London in a United States Army bomber, will appear with the London Symphony Orchestra in the Albert Hall, Sept. 28 and 29, in a concert sponsored by the United States Army, the United States Embassy, and the London Daily Express.

The second concert will be radiocast by the BBC at 6:15 p. m., London time. Mr. Hayes will sing arias from Bach's Cantata, No. 60, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," and from Thomas Arne's Masque, "Alfred." He also will sing Negro spirituals, accompanied by a chorus of 200 American Negro soldiers.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:40 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:03 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 7:39 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:04 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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War Loan Need: $50 More From Each Bay Stater

Subscriptions thus far in Massachusetts reported as $524,600,000 or 69 per cent of its quota.

Massachusetts' total subscription in the Third War Loan reached $524,600,000 at midnight last night, or 69 per cent of the quota of $783,000,000 assigned by the Treasury, the Bay State War Finance Committee announced today.

This meant theoretically—and the Committee hoped practically—that every one of Massachusetts' upwards of 4,500,000 citizens must buy at least another $50 War Bond in order to put the State "over" in the loan.

Massachusetts, it was pointed out, had the third largest War Bond quota in the nation, one in which every one of its citizens should have subscribed at least $180. This individual quota was about $30 higher than the national individual quota. Assumably, therefore, the most recent figures mean that Bay Staters on the average have now subscribed individually about $130, leaving a remainder of $50 to be subscribed.

The United States Treasury announced that Maryland was the first State to reach its quota, while Rhode Island was the second. Momentarily it was believed that New Hampshire, which has been running close to Rhode Island during the Third Loan, might be the next State to announce fulfillment of its quota.

Special Luncheon

In the meantime, Loew's, Inc., operators of the State and Orpheum Theaters, has announced that it is holding a special luncheon tomorrow at 12:30 p. m., for 16 Purple Heart and White Star Marine heroes who have just returned from the combat zone, at the Salle Moderne in the Hotel Statler.

The luncheon meeting is preliminary to a special premiere of the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, "Salute to the Marines," which will be held at Loew's State Theater on Thursday, Sept. 30, at 8:30 p. m. The 16 heroes are also scheduled to make an appearance on the stage of the State Theater just before the screening.

Admission to this special performance, Loew's announced, will be by War Bond purchases only. The seat locations are scaled in proportion to the amount of individual bond purchases and it is estimated that a "full house" will net approximately $1,250,000 for the United States Treasury.

Banks to Open

The War Finance Committee also announced that on Monday, Sept. 27, virtually all of Massachusetts banks would remain open from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m., for the sole purpose of conducting War Bond sales. This scheduled evening opening, which, it is claimed, overturned one of the oldest of local banking traditions, was done in response to the claim from many quarters that evening banking fa-

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Russians Only 5 Miles From Dnieper; MacArthur Scores Two Pacific Coups; Nazis Preparing to Evacuate Naples

Associated Press from Signal Corps Radio

U. S. Chieftains Tour Front in Jeep

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of Allied forces in North African theater (in front seat beside driver), Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of Fifth Army (behind General Eisenhower), and Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt, commander of United States Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, get a laugh on this jeep ride during a tour of the front lines in Italy.

Germans finishing job of demolition begun by bombings — New airfields aid Allies.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 23—The Allies are now 10 miles northwest of Potenza, key communications center for Southern Italy, and 14 miles north of Sala Consilina.

This means that the Allied line has been considerably straightened on the west between Potenza and Salerno, but there still is an extreme salient where the line of Potenza dips down to Montalbano and then swings up through Gioja to Bari.

Probability that the Nazis soon will evacuate Naples is indicated by Allied air reconnaissance. Aerial photographs disclose extensive demolitions in the dock area, where the Nazis apparently are completing the work of destruction begun long ago by Allied bombers in the days when Naples was main embarkation port for the Afrika Korps.

Recent pictures indicate that practically every ship berth has been blocked. Fires have been raging along the water front for several days and explosions echo frequently from the tortured city. Railroad facilities have been so badly wrecked that there has been little traffic for weeks, and the industrial district north of the docks has also been extensively destroyed.

Difficult Problem

This demolition presents one of the major problems of the campaign. The Allies in many places have had to shelter installations to prevent the Germans from using them and later have found themselves handicapped by the lack of these same installations.

A modern army is obliged to take along with it a large number of specialists and much special equipment for putting things right. In the present instance, Italian collaboration promises to be valuable.

The capture of new airfields assures the fullest sky support to the Allied troops in the coming phases of the battle for Italy. Although hitherto Allied planes have had to fly far to reach the scene of action, the Allied air forces have done their finest job yet in cooperation with the land troops. Constant heavy air attacks have caused the Luftwaffe to recoil from its forward bases, leaving the German land forces to carry out their withdrawals almost without air cover.

Major Nazi Concern

Much the same thing happened in Tunisia and Sicily, all of which seems to indicate that conservation of aircraft is one of the Nazis' major concerns.

Fresh evidence of a crisis in Nazi manpower is provided by recent prisoners from German regi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Allied forces in Italy press close to Naples —Nazis being driven from Corsica.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While General MacArthur's men edged closer to the Japanese base of Rabaul by another landing on the New Guinea coast within air-striking distance of the base, the breath-taking events on the Russian front continued.

The Red Army took Poltava, last German base of consequence in Southern Ukraine. It was storming into the pine and peat regions of the White Russian republic near Gomel, 170 miles to the north. At Lyeski, it had come within 18 miles of Kiev, Ukrainian Capital, and in sight of its domes and spires. At Pereyaslav, 50 miles to the south, it had come within five miles of the Dnieper.

In the north, the capture of Demidov, 200 miles above Gomel, threatens the encirclement of Smolensk and opens the way to the city of Vitebsk.

In the far south, the capture of Anapa on the Black Sea threatens the last German toehold in the Kuban and compels the Nazis to retreat across the Kerch Strait into the Crimea. Even retreat from the Crimea is virtually cut off except for a new bridge said to have been built by the Germans to the mainland at Perekop.

In Italy, steady pressure on Field Marshal von Kesselring's army around Salerno is forcing the Germans out of the approaches to Naples. That unhappy city appears to be in the hands of German demolition squads who are dynamiting buildings wholesale and blocking all possible shipping berths at the wharves. Some 30 ships already have been scuttled in the harbor.

There is stiff opposition north and northeast of Salerno, but elsewhere substantial gains have been made. General Montgomery's forces that yesterday captured Potenza, 50 miles inland, had pushed 10 miles beyond. Other moves connected with the effective linking of the Eighth Army with General Clark's Fifth, ready for assault upon Field Marshal von Kesselring's hill defenses, have involved gains of about 15 miles. However, Secretary Stimson merely says that the Salerno position is "reasonably secure."

Meanwhile, the process of driving the Germans out of Corsica was hastened. Allied bombers that were not busy over Rhodes and Crete bombed and machine-gunned the ships in Bastia harbor as the Germans were attempting to embark for the Italian mainland.

Little detailed information comes to hand regarding the latest events in the Southern Pacific. General MacArthur appears to have brought off another of his sudden bold strokes in the Air-Navy-Army landing six miles north of Finschhafen, which is 60 miles east of Lae. The effect of this thrust is to complete the Allied control of the strategic Huon Gulf. From the airfields around this gulf Allied bombers now will be able to batter at will the Japanese base of Rabaul on New Britain.

Another expedition has cleared the Japanese out of Arundel Island, just south of Kolombangara in the Solomons, bringing the Vela base on Kolombangara within easy range of the Allied airmen.

Vital Steps in Congress Echo Grass-Roots Edict

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Congress has expressed its views unmistakably on two of the biggest topics of the day within 10 days of its return to work after a two-months grass-roots vacation that helped it understand what the American man-in-the-street wants.

By a vote so overwhelming that only 29 members objected, the House has passed a resolution urging postwar co-operation for a better world.

And on the home front, though it may be another week before formal vote is actually ratified, joint Senate and House Military Committees are moving to defeat the Wheeler bill to give blanket deferment to pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

What this means is that the American public wants to get on with the war, without creating special classes or exemptions. More than this, after hearing Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King, and now Bernard M. Baruch testify personally and publicly, the attitude of the Committee majority against the Wheeler bill represents a vote of confidence in the military and production authorities at this crisis of World War II.

Politics Still Active

One third big fact must be set down as representing the mood of Washington and the returned Congress at this juncture. Politics are still active. Politics of economic groups and of military groups. In the rumor-bound Capital this has found vent in the mysterious controversies over the respective posts of General Marshall and, more particularly, of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Fulbright resolution passed the House, 360 to 29. It is now before the Senate, where the dignified members, somewhat piqued by the House action, are trying to decide how to preserve their dignity and at the same time approve just such another resolution, too.

As detached observers see the House action on the Fulbright resolution, there are two big dangers in interpreting the development. One is to declare that the action means everything; the other that it means nothing.

Taking the latter first, it is easy to make a debater's case that the resolution means nothing. First of all, the treaty of peace will be decided by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, the House under the Constitution will have no vote on it at all. Second, the Fulbright resolution is so broad as to be almost meaningless. The 29 members who voted "no," it is charged, would have voted "no" to the ten Commandments. It is recalled how little the Kellogg pact proclaiming the abolition of war actually meant when put to the test.

On the other hand, it is easy to make out too big an argument for the importance of the passage. If the House passed this worthy

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Drive Hinted To Oust Foe In Mid-Pacific

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Sept. 23—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's disclosure of details of the Sept. 17-18 raids on the Gilbert Islands is significant more for what it implies than for what it says. Briefly, the implication is this: Admiral Nimitz is prepared to drive the Japanese out of the Central Pacific, and then, in co-operation with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Command, push them back upon their principal Pacific base at Truk.

Once this is done, the Allied supply lines from Hawaii to Australia would be freed of any threat except that offered by roving submarines, and the Pacific enemy would be confined to a considerably shortened inner defense line.

Other Isles Hit

Admiral Nimitz's communiqué last night supplemented his brief statement on Sept. 18 that United States Pacific Ocean Area forces had attacked Nauru and Tarawa during the night of Sept. 17-18. It disclosed that the Islands of Makin and Apamama, in the north-

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Windsors Visit RAF Exhibit And Later Lunch at Navy Yard

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Keen interest was shown today by the Duke of Windsor in the RAF bombing photos exhibited at the Grace Horne Galleries on Dartmouth Street. He and the Duchess called there as a first stop on their day's itinerary.

"It's a marvelous show," exclaimed the former English ruler, "everybody ought to see it." Accompanied by Flying Officer George Dury of the RAF, the Duke went from one picture to the next pointing out to his wife places that were familiar to him. "I spent a summer there just after the last war learning German," he said gesturing toward an enlarged photograph showing a badly bombed section of Essen.

He questioned Flying Officer Dury closely about the technical aspects of the raids that produced the devastation shown in the photos. Once he turned to the Duchess and said, "That bombing (the destruction of the Moehne dam) must have been an extremely brave job."

Crowded with Visitors

The galleries were crowded with eager visitors, for the moment more interested in the royal couple than in the exhibit. A detective began herding the spectators toward the door after three minutes, but when someone told the Duchess what was being done, she asked that the people be allowed to remain. "Just so we don't get in too much of a jam," she said.

The former Wallis Warfield was living up to her international reputation as a well-dressed woman today. She is a small, trim little thing, with tiny feet and ankles. She is not quite as tall as the Duke, who is himself not a tall man. She was dressed today in navy blue, a tiny felt hat, a lightweight wool dress, and suede shoes. She carried her sable scarf and wore beige doeskin gloves.

A double string of ungraduated pearls, of choker length, which she wore, was fastened with a double clasp of sapphires. A sapphire and turquoise pin was on one shoulder, and her hat was fastened at the center front with a double pin of jeweled balls made of small sapphires and rubies.

As she walked about the gallery or stood before the photographs, she was the focus of every feminine eye, and the smooth slim lines of her frock were the despair of every woman in the place.

Later, a party of 80 officers from

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Sergeant Explains Heroism: Didn't Hear Order to Retreat

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23 (AP)—Sergeant David Woody, Memphis' veteran soldier, in telling of how he knocked out "wave after wave" of German infantrymen in the Tunisian campaign, said the exploit resulted from his failure to hear an order to retreat.

Wearer of the Silver Star for his heroic job, Sergeant Woody said his officer credited him with killing at least 200 Germans during two hours of fighting near Medjez el Bab. The War Department cited him for firing "with such accuracy that he knocked out two enemy mortars and inflicted severe casualties upon wave after wave of enemy infantrymen attacking his position."

The Sergeant explained his achievement by saying simply that his machine gun, protected by several riflemen, was covering a ridge over which the Germans charged. "I couldn't count them, but it looked like thousands to me," he said. "Every time they showed up over the ridge I let them have it."

Sergeant Woody said that when his outfit was ready to retreat "they sent word up, but apparently in the noise of firing I never heard it. They all went away and I was alone on that hill."

Remaining at the post until both machine-gun and rifle ammunition was exhausted, he ducked from one slit trench to another and made his escape because the Germans "did some awful poor shooting." He said he fired 1,500 rounds of machine-gun ammunition and 120 rounds of rifle bullets.

He was wounded in a later engagement and is recovering in an Army hospital here. Sergeant Woody has been in the Army 21 years.

Greeks Draft Postwar Plans Under Nose of Nazi Invader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Hopes of early liberation have brought a marked revival of political activity in captive Greece. Under the unsuspecting noses of the invaders, delegates representing all parties, save the extreme right, recently held a conference near Athens and agreed on the slate and program for a provisional democratic government to take power on Greek soil as soon as the Nazis are expelled.

Details of their action have become known in informed circles here.

Leaders of these parties, which claim the backing a large percentage of the Greek electorate, are determined to sweep away every vestige of the Fascist-militarist Metaxas dictatorship and to this end they favor a nationwide plebiscite at the earliest opportunity to choose a permanent form of government.

Without repudiating the present Greek Government in Exile, which includes representatives of widely differing tendencies, the democratic leaders inside Greece are strongly dissatisfied with the position of the Royalists within the Government in exile.

It is clear that the Monarchy in Greece succeeded in unifying the country in the days of its heroic stand against the German-supported Italian invaders. But the party leaders within the country point out that, in the years before the war, it was the nominal Monarchy under which the Metaxas dictatorship continued in force.

In its Greek derivation, the word democracy means republic and Greek democrats are pictured here as warning that any attempt at a Royalist restoration will encounter wide opposition among the Greek people.

To acquaint Allied leadership with the present temper of political thought in Greece and seek reassurances as to Allied plans, prominent Greeks lately have reached London and Washington from Athens as spokesmen for the Greek democratic coalition. They have been especially cheered by the attitude of President Roosevelt, who has made it clear that America has no intention of imposing any particular form of government on the Greeks or any other nation.

But these Greeks feel that the time is past for generalities.

They would like to have the western powers, America in particular, formulate a more positive policy towards the conquered countries. Now that Allied troops are on the Continent and the task of liberation is under way, they hope for some assurance that the great democracies will safeguard against any attempt at a Fascist or militarist restoration even of a home-grown type.

The Greeks are further anxious for some indication of Allied policy as regards territorial settlements.

Specifically, Italy's surrender raises squarely the problem of what is to be done with the Dodecanese.

Italy took the Islands from Turkey in 1912 and has held them ever since. Turkey wants them back for geographical and strategic

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Russia:

Dnieper Sighted By Soviet Army

The advancing Red Army, surging forward along the entire Dnieper River front, was within clear view of the river along which the Germans are believed to have their main defenses in Russia, front-line dispatches said.

Advance guards of the Soviets are within five miles of the Dnie-

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Labor Shortage Proposal Hit by Boston Chamber

Appeal against Greater Boston being classed as an area of approaching labor shortage by the War Manpower Commission was made today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to Representative John W. MacCormack of South Boston, House Majority Leader.

"We urgently request your intercession with War Manpower Commission to prevent what we believe would have disastrous effect on employment and business and cause eventual drying up of war production in this area," said the Chamber's telegram.

The message, signed by Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber, was prefaced with the statement that all the evidence before the organization indicated that reclassification was unwarranted, and that ample labor and facilities were locally available for a substantial increase in war production. Deferment of at least 30 days was asked to enable completion of a survey now in process to disclose the actual manpower situation here.

This part of the wire was the same as that directed to the War Manpower Commission by Mr. Nichols last night.

Made by Survey

The Chamber's inquiry into the labor available here is being made by a survey organization.

On the other hand, an extensive survey of this area has already been made by the War Manpower Commission, extending over many months, WMC officials said today. From the results of this survey, they added, it is apparent that in the next six months there will not be a sufficient supply of labor here to meet the needs of war manufacturers for expansion and for the replacements of workers entering the armed forces.

Loss of war contracts is apprehended by business leaders in the chamber, but among officials of the War Manpower Commission this possibility was discounted today. "I don't think that loss of many contracts would result," said one WMC leader.

A report from Washington that decision had already been made to reclassify Boston, by moving it up to Group II from its present place in Group III of degrees of labor shortage, was denied.

Changes are made the first of each month, a WMC official reported. "Nothing has been done or will be done on the Boston situation until the first of the month when a final decision will be made," he said.

The 48-hour week ordered yesterday for the retail distribution of fuel oil and solid fuel has no relation to the much discussed possibility of a 48-hour week covering essential and nonessential industry here.

Force Into War Plants

The object of a general 48-hour week is to force employees of nonessential business into war plants. The aim of the ruling covering the delivery of fuel oil is to keep oil drivers, whose loss would mean cold homes, on the job.

"The 48-hour week for the fuel oil industry will not affect us one bit," Fred N. Beckwith, Executive Secretary of the Oil Heat Institute of New England, said today. "In normal times our drivers work around 60 hours during the cold weather, and this coming winter they will probably put in from 72 to 90.

"The big thing that this order from the War Manpower Commission does is to give protection to many homes this winter. By classing fuel oil as 'locally needed,' the WMC is helping to hold fuel oil drivers on their deliveries. For some reason the authorities at Washington failed to class fuel oil as essential industry. That left our drivers to be raided by war plants and other industry, and wide open to the draft no matter how badly needed to keep homes warm.

"Unable to get national protection, we have turned to local area War Manpower Directors in New England to name the industry as locally needed. Lynn and half the other areas have done so, and now Boston has acted at our request. We also expect all other area directors to designate this occupation as locally needed within the matter of a few days."

Previously the dry cleaning business was declared locally needed by the War Manpower Commission organization in Greater Boston and put on the 48-hour week.

Bond of $2,500 Posted by Curley In Federal Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts posted $2,500 bond in Federal District Court today preparatory to arraignment next Monday along with five other defendants on a mail fraud charge.

Mr. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts and former Mayor of Boston, appeared alone at the clerk's office.

The Congressman and the other defendants were indicted by the district grand jury last Monday for what the Justice Department described as a "government war contract brokerage racket."

They were listed as officers of Engineers Group, Inc., and were charged in the indictment with misrepresenting their ability to obtain war contracts.

Others named in the indictment were Donald Wakefield Smith, former member of the National Labor Relations Board; Barton Underwood, who has been serving in the Greek army; James Fuller, who has been serving a five-year term for sending fraudulent securities through the mail; Bertram Hall of Dallas, Texas, and Marshall J. Fitzgerald.

Court attaches said Mr. Smith posted $2,500 bond yesterday while Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Underwood posted similar bonds last Thursday.

Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool tonight and Friday morning. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Slightly cooler tonight and Friday morning, with a few light showers in north portion tonight.

Vermont: Slightly cooler tonight and Friday morning.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued moderately cool tonight and Friday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

Royal Visitors View RAF Exhibit

By a Staff Photographer

Duke and Duchess of Windsor Inspect Bombing Photos

At the Grace Horne Galleries today, first stop in a busy day of sightseeing and official calls, the Royal Governor of the Bahamas and his wife exclaimed enthusiastically over the "terrific damage" revealed in the enlarged air-force photos on display. Shown here with the Duke are the Duchess and Flying Officer George Dury, who is in charge of the exhibit. The tall man standing slightly to the rear of the Duke and to his right is Sir Anthony George, British Consul General.

Windsors Pay Visit to The RAF Exhibit

Continued from Page 1

the Boston Navy Yard arrived to see the photos. Sir Anthony George, British Consul General, presented to the Duke Captains D. W. Mitchell and I. W. Gorton, and Commander Paul Flux, and for a few moments they conversed about the progress of the war. The Duke was overheard to remark with a serious shake of the head: "In the other war the Germans were normal people; this time they're fanatical animals."

Unofficially, it was disclosed that Captain Gorton is soon to receive the Navy Cross for his gallant action aboard the "Battleship X" commanded by Capt. Thomas L. Gatch.

Visits Navy Yard

The Duke accompanied by the British Consul-General arrived at the Navy Yard in Charlestown at 11 a. m., for a tour of the yard. He climbed onto the roof of the light shop from which he obtained a bird's-eye view of the entire plant, as hundreds of civilian employees at lunch watched him from below.

The Duke was escorted to a special platform where he was introduced by Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, as the multitude cheered enthusiastically.

Windsor spoke only a few words, telling the workers:

"I congratulate you on the swell job you are doing for the war effort."

Then he inspected a British destroyer-escort vessel being fitted out, under lend-lease. He chatted with many members of the British crew who gave him three lusty cheers as he went down the gangplank.

Next he visited the historic Frigate Constitution, veteran against British foes. Still in commission, it is the Commandant's official Station Ship, flying his flag, and also flying the British colors in the Duke's honor.

The balance of the Yard program called for visits to the various shops, the "rope walk," where rope is made, the pipe and chain shop, and the forge shop.

At 1:15, the Duchess arrived to join him for lunch at the Commandant's residence. She had spent an hour or more with her aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, at Faulkner Hospital.

The plans of the Duke and Duchess for the rest of the day were to include a visit to the Stage Door Canteen tonight at 7 o'clock, and a visit, if they could possibly make it, to the Union Jack Club on Batterymarch Street.

Business Joins Education To Honor Radcliffe Head

Arrival of Radcliffe's new President, Dr. Wilbur K. Jordan, is being seized upon by the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce as an opportune time to pay tribute to the war effort of Cambridge colleges. The Chamber's annual dinner at the Hotel Continental on Monday, Oct. 4, will celebrate the outstanding services given the United States in its time of need by the colleges in this famous educational center.

Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard, who is one of the ranking chemists of the world, and Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, President of M. I. T., distinguished physicist, will join President Howard A. Stockwell and members of the Chamber of Commerce, in welcoming Dr. Jordan. It is particularly fitting for Dr. Conant to welcome Dr. Jordan on this occasion since the latter recently expressed particular interest in the program adopted a short time ago by which Radcliffe and Harvard are to operate with the same faculty.

Dr. Conant will also tell the fascinating story of Harvard's war service, only one detail of which is the training of thousands of officers for the armed forces. Dr. Conant himself has been actively engaged in government work in both Washington and London since the beginning of this war, and during the last war was engaged in government research connected with the development of war gas.

Jerome D. Greene, who retired this summer as Secretary to the Corporation of Harvard University as well as Secretary of the Board of Overseers, will act as toastmaster. Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Corcoran of Cambridge will be among the guests. Chief of the Fire Department, Herman E. Gutheim, and Chief of Police, Timothy F. Leahy, and thier wives have also accepted invitations.

The program, which includes Phil Saltman's orchestra featuring college songs, has been arranged by Arthur G. MacKenzie and a committee that includes Frederick H. Caswell, William A. Dole, Jr., Philip R. Morss, Edward R. Millen, and Richard B. Shelton.

One of the highlights of the program will be the induction of the eight newly elected directors, who were chosen for their experience and ability in civic and business affairs: Melville Eastham, President, General Radio Company; Charles M. Fosgate, Real Estate; Jesse W. Greer, President, J. W. Greer Company; Benjamin F. Hickey, Assistant Treasurer, Lever Brothers Company; James L. Jenks, Jr., President, Sanborn Company; Harry P. Kitfield, Assistant Treasurer, Daggett Chocolate Company; Harry P. Merchant, Manager, Sears Roebuck and Co.; and Frances B. Smith, Treasurer, Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company.

Somerville Trucking Concern Sues Union for $250,000

The M. & M. Transportation Company of Somerville, a trucking concern handling war contracts, today filed in Suffolk Superior Court a $250,000 bill in equity against John M. Sullivan of Somerville, President, and the officers and members of Local 25 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, American Federation of Labor.

The company seeks to enjoin interference, intimidation, and the current strike.

The case comes to trial on Sept. 29.

The plaintiff concern seeking damages for the stopping of its operations between Somerville and New York and Newark, N. J., has taken legal action against funds of the union in the Merchants National, Webster & Atlas, National Rockland, First National, Second National, and National Shawmut banks, and the State Street and the Pilgrim Trust Companies, and the Morris Plan banking company.

The bill alleges that under contract of Jan. 1, 1942, all disputes were to be referred by business agents to a joint committee, that no such action was taken, that employees engaged in a slow-down and on Sept. 7, struck at the plant at 260 Mystic Avenue, Somerville, and so have stopped all operations of the concern between Somerville and New York City and Newark.

The strike is in violation of orders of the National War Labor Board. Some time ago W. H. Davis, Chairman of the Board at Washington, sent a telegram directing the men to return to work, and stating that this was the unanimous decision of the Board.

The men have not returned to work, and officials of the WLB said today the Board would proceed to take such steps under its grant of powers by the President and Congress as may be necessary to effect compliance with its order.

A week ago Mr. Sullivan telegraphed the WLB that he had endeavored unsuccessfully to get his union members back to their jobs.

They walked out over the discharge of several truck drivers. The M. & M. is one of the major trucking companies of Greater Boston.

Gasoline Case Is Continued

Aniello D. Imperato of Boston was arraigned today before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall on charges of illegal possession of about 400 gasoline-ration coupons, of the "C" type, on or about May 10.

Although he confessed guilt to the Commissioner, a plea of not guilty was entered and the case continued until Oct. 7. Bail was fixed at $5,000 if cash or $10,000 if surety.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney here, told the Commissioner that an extensive investigation of gasoline-ration coupon rackets was underway, which involved others, and that the grand jury was considering this case today.

Other charges may be brought, said Mr. Brandon, including a felony charge. The complaint in this case plus the background, said Mr. Brandon, involve the handling of coupons representing "well over six figures" in gallons.

Mr. Brandon and his assistant, Joseph J. Gottlieb, conferred with the defendant prior to the arraignment at considerable length.

The defendant is listed as a welder and the father of six children. He was arrested at Washington and Dover Streets at 11 p. m. yesterday by police in co-operation with the United States Marshal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Parole for Connolly

Assured of private employment, John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of the Suffolk County Superior Civil Court, who was sentenced to a 3 to 4 year term on bribery charges, will be released on parole on Oct. 7, Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the State Parole Board, announced the release. Connolly was committed on April 8, 1941.

Distribution of Cheese

The per capita consumption of cheese last year in the United States was slightly more than six pounds.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Friday

"French Paintings" will be the subject of Mrs. Sayward's 11 o'clock lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Marketers Aided by OPA Ceiling Guide

Designed to eliminate overcharging of consumers for meats, poultry, and eggs on the part of many Greater Boston grocers, largely as a result of misunderstandings of current price ceilings, a brief shopping guide for this week's marketer was issued today by the District Office of Price Administration.

Meat prices in the table pertain to all of Massachusetts. The poultry and egg ceilings are for Eastern Massachusetts — the nine counties east of Worcester. Dealers may charge less than the prices listed, but in no case are they to charge more.

Ceiling prices vary slightly for the Class 1 and 2 stores [small and large independent markets] and Class 3 and 4 stores [chains and supermarkets]. Prices for other commodities are available at local War Price and Rationing Boards, and all ceiling prices are to be posted in the stores.

Greater Boston shoppers found this week that meat supplies generally had improved, and that unless they desired some specific variety or cut, they could find sufficient quantities to meet their ration coupon quotas without too much shopping around. Poultry and eggs are more plentiful, and butter still remains on the "almost nonexistent" list.

Shopping guide prices are as follows:

	OPA Groups 1 & 2	3 & 4
Beef—Grade AA—Steaks and Roasts		
Round Steak—Bone in	.45	.42
Round Steak—Boneless Top and Bottom	.47	.44
Chuck or Shoulder Boneless	.41	.38
Grade A—Steaks and Roasts		
Round steak—Bone in	.42	.40
Round steak—Boneless top and bottom	.44	.42
Chuck or shoulder boneless	.38	.36
Grade B—Steaks and Roasts		
Round steak—Bone in	.37	.35
Round steak—Boneless top and bottom	.39	.36
Chuck or shoulder boneless	.36	.33
Beef Ground		
Ground in advance by dealer	.39	.36
Frankfurters		
All Meat (Highest Quality)	.43	.41
Pork Loin, Fresh or Frozen; Roasts or Pork Chops, Fresh or Frozen		
Rib Half or End	.32	.30
L in Half	.35	.33
Center Cut	.39	.37
Bacon		
Sliced—Grade A derined, Smoked	.42	.41
Sliced—Grade B derined, Smoked	.38	.38
Sliced—Grade C derined, Smoked	.36	.35
Poultry, Dressed to the Consumer		
Broilers, Fryers and Roasters	.44	.44
Capons (5½ Lbs and Over)	.48	.48
Fowl (All Sizes)	.39	.39
Poultry, Quick-Frozen Eviscerated		
Broilers and Fryers (Under 2½ lbs.)	.70	.69
Roasters (2½ lbs and Over)	.66	.65
Light Capons (Under 4½ lbs.)	.66	.65
Fowl (all sizes)	.59	.59

Eggs

Retail price for Grade A eggs packed in cartons of one dozen eachc for the week of Sept. 20.

OPA Group	Extra Large	Large	Medium
1	.71	.69	.64
2	.70	.68	.63
3	.69	.67	.63
4	.68	.66	.61

New Englanders In Army Air Force Are Given Medals

Eight New Englanders along with more than 150 members of Army's Thirteenth Air Force in the South Pacific received Air Medals in yesterday's citations on the battle fronts.

They are: First Lieuts. John C. Reardon of Greenwood, Mass., Harry W. Smith of Bucksport, Me., and Paul E. Tibbets of Portland; Second Lieuts. John B. Logan of Plainville, Conn., and Abraham Wilensky of East Lyme, Conn.; Technical Sergeants Donald McGilvery of East Boston and Louis C. Pells of Newton Center; and Staff Sergeant Robert T. Carter of Brockton.

The Navy and Marine Corps Medal was awarded to Lieut. Joseph F. Kilduff of Boston for conduct as second in command of fire-fighting operations when two vessels collided and burst into flames.

Camp Is Transferred

Judge A. K. Cohen, President of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, has announced that the A. C. Ratshesky Foundation has conveyed the real estate, buildings and equipment, known as Camp Chebacco for Boys, in Essex, and Country Week for Girls, in Beverly, Mass., to the Associated Jewish Philanthropies.

Milk Rationing Proposed At State House Hearing

Milk rationing as a means of assuring milk for babies was proposed by Mrs. Nan Halperin, of the Greater Boston Council of Organized Consumers at a hearing in the Gardiner Auditorium at the State House today on a proposed increase of 93 cents per hundredweight in the price paid producers for milk. Mrs. Halperin explained that a producer price boost could mean an increase of two cents a quart to the consumer.

The hearing was conducted concurrently by the State Milk Control Board and the War Food Administration, with Glenn J. Gifford of the WFA presiding. Prices paid producers of milk in the Greater Boston area as well as Cape Cod were considered by Mr. Gifford.

Mrs. Halperin attacked State Agricultural Commissioner Louis A. Webster, saying that a remark, attributed to him, that any family could afford an increase of $15 a year for milk was "a slap in the face—a calculated insult to break the morale of men fighting to win the war."

When the hearing got under way, Mr. Gifford told the consumers group and the milk dealers who partially filled the Auditorium that mothers, many of whom were present with young children, would be allowed to testify first to enable them to return to their homes. Other speakers included Mrs. Genevieve Butler, who said she was supporting three children on an allotment of $100 monthly; Mrs. Ruby Suprenant, of the Merchant Marine Women's Auxiliary; Mrs. Cyril Bagelman, of the West End Child's Care Committee; Mrs. Lucile Bucklin, of the South Boston Consumers Council; and Mrs. Mildred Murdock, of Roxbury.

Housewives Oppose Increase

Nearly all the housewives told Mr. Gifford that they opposed such an increase, first because they couldn't afford it, and second because it was inflationary. They were unanimous in advocating a subsidy paid to producers as a means of enabling them to obtain sufficient return to continue to produce milk.

The current prices for family milk are 14½ cents a quart over the counter, and 16 cents delivered.

Mrs. Halperin pointed out that while it will not be necessary for the dealers to pass the increase on to consumers they will probably do so, insisting on doing business as usual and sending drivers to the same streets covered within the same hours by five to ten other drivers from other companies.

"They refuse to co-ordinate and co-operate by putting out one good pure grade of family milk (Victory milk)," she said. "They insist on wasting tires, gasoline, and manpower when our country is at war fighting for the very life of our democratic institutions. But they call on the consumer to be 'patriotic' and give them more 'gravy' to save them the inconvenience of changing any of their 'business as usual' methods."

Asks Fair Distribution

She asserted that organized consumers demanded rationing of milk, stating that if there is a shortage of milk the one way it can be equitably distributed to children throughout the United States is by rationing. This is what rationing means, she says—a fair distribution. "We have only scorn and contempt for those interests who propose in the face of a threatened milk shortage that the price be allowed to rise so high that the demand will fall so low thathte supply wil be able to meet it," she said, characterizing such a proposal as un-American and undemocratic.

The hearing was enlivened from time to time by verbal exchange between spectators and the occasional cries of the several children who accompanied their mothers to the Gardiner Auditorium. For example, one man asked why all the talk about a two-cent increase "when we are consuming so much beer"? to which another spectator across the hall replied: "Because beer is cheaper than milk."

The consumers' case was concluded this morning and among those recorded against the proposed increase were: The Boston League of Women Vaters; Roxbury Consumers League; Representatives Walter A. Cuffe (D) and Norman E. Folsom (R), both of Lynn; Parent Federation of Greater Boston; West End Neighborhood League; Roxbury Council of Women; and Representatives Saul Miller (D) of Roxbury, and John E. Powers (R) of South Boston.

Bay State Soldier Bonus Hints Heavy Special Tax

Postwar poll taxpayers may pay $30 to $60 each for a State-sponsored soldiers' bonus for Massachusetts men now in the armed services, it was disclosed today in a review of the agenda facing the recently created Legislative Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation.

The Commission, which is expected to begin work next month, was charged to consider, among other things, the payment of a bonus ranging from $100 to $500 to servicemen from the Commonwealth, a proposal which, it was said, has met with considerable favor among civic leaders.

It was recalled by State Treasury officials today that after the last war Massachusetts paid bonuses to 186,000 men, all of whom received a minimum of $100. Those who had enlisted before the entry of the United States into World War I were paid an additional $10 for each month they were in the service.

An examination of records in the State Treasurer's office shows that through June, 1942, the end of the last fiscal year, some $18,500,000 has been paid to veterans from the Bay State entitled to the $10 bonus. The total amount paid on the $10—a-month basis is $3,785,000.

Adoption of a similar bonus today would mean a total payment of about $40,000,000 to Massachusetts men seeing service in World War II, it is estimated. This does not include the considerable amount that would, of course, be paid to the women serving in various branches of the armed services.

State tax officials point out that there are 1,428,000 persons in the Commonwealth to whom poll tax bills are sent, and the spread of the soldier bonus will call on every poll tax payer to contribute between $30 and $60, depending upon the total of the bonus. Many poll tax bills would be exempt from such a tax, because of military service.

The State borrowed on short-term bonds, following the last war, a total of $20,000,000 to pay the bonus to soldiers. This indebtedness was written off by a 50 per cent contribution from cities and towns and 50 per cent by the Commonwealth.

To secure the required $10,000,000 from the municipalities, the State permitted the cities and towns to levy an addition poll tax in 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923 of $3 on each poll tax payer—a total of $12 on each person so assessed. The State's share was raised by additional levies on corporations, inheritance, and incomes.

Soldier bonus payments constitute one of the major items to be considered by the Special Commission composed of 25 persons named by Governor Saltonstall, President Jarvis Hunt of the State Senate, and Speaker Rudolph King, of the House of Representatives.

War Loan in Need Of $50 More From Every Bay Stater

Continued from Page 1

cilities for buying bonds were not previously available.

The Monday evening openings will include commercial banks, with the exception of downtown Boston, savings banks, co-operative banks, and Federal savings and loan associations.

The Third War Loan, it was officially stated, will end on Saturday, Oct. 2.

The Farm Credit Administration announced that Mrs. Abbie Sargent, Bedford, N. H., Lawrence A. Becan, New Brunswick, N. J., and Holton V. Noyes, Sherrill, N. Y., have agreed to act as judges in the War Bond contest sponsored by the FCA. The judges will select winning letters from farm families in New England, New York, and New Jersey on the subject of "Why I Buy War Bonds." Prizes of $500, $100, $50, and 42 awards of $25 have been announced by the FCA in both adult and junior divisions.

Scott Carbee School Enrolls on Monday

Next entrance date for the twenty-fourth season of the Scott Carbee School of Art will be Monday, Sept. 27. Despite war conditions, the school is carrying on at its quarters, 126 Massachusetts Avenue, preparing students for postwar demands. Limiting the enrollment makes it possible for the faculty at this school to know and develop the aims of each student.

Evening classes are held on Tuesday and Friday nights. The Saturday class begins Oct. 16 and is strictly for portrait or still-life drawing and painting under the personal instruction of Mr. Carbee.

The day faculty includes Bernard M. Keyes as head of the Fine Arts department and George E. Lambert, Jr., heading the Commercial Design division.

Hundred and One Ways to Rescue Animals

Winchesterite Has Aids From Ladder to Lantern

There are 101 gadgets (count them) carried by this agent of the Winchester branch of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is Arthur H. Bryer, who has improvised scores of handy "tools" to aid in his work, including block and tackle, bos'n's chair, humane cat trap, 15-foot ladder, and blanket rolls. Shown with Mr. Bryer is his faithful companion, "Dusky."

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Congressional Opposition Rises Against Tax Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Congressional opposition developed swiftly Sept. 22 to the idea of an $8,000,000,000 boost in income taxes—to be accompanied by a rise to 30 per cent in the withholding levy. A 13 per cent additional tax would be levied at the first bracket surtax level—on taxable income between $2,000 and $4,000. The 13 per cent would be refunded after the war.

Some tax sources heard that the suggestion had been submitted to President Roosevelt by the Treasury, as part of the tentative Administration proposals for a new general revenue law, but Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia said the Treasury denied to hime it had made such a proposal.

As a result of the report, there were expressions of deep Congressional concern for persons with fixed incomes — the so-called "white collar" workers.

'Harsh and Unjust'

"I am unwilling to believe," said Mr. Robertson, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, "that the Treasury would recommend a tax program that would be so harsh and unjust to the millions of white collar workers who have not shared in the new war income. Nor do I believe the President would approve any such program."

Representative Harold Knutsoon (R) of Minnesota commented that "You've got a 20 per cent tax now that's very burdensome on the white collar class and they can't stand another 10 per cent." He added:

"It would mean we would have to increase salaries, and this would contribute to inflation. We are still waiting for the Treasury to present a sane tax plan. It would seem that the time has arrived for the President and his Administration to cut all Government spending to the lowest possible level consistent with our war effort and efficiency in Government before talking about placing additional tax burdens upon our people."

Sales Tax Proposed

Representative Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas, another Ways and Means member, said that he believed that if the added revenue was needed so badly, a sales tax would be less burdensome than a hike from 20 to 30 per cent in the withholding levy.

The plan attributed to the Treasury would call for individual income taxes to yield at least $8,000,000,000 of the $12,000,000,000 in new 1944 revenue asked by Mr. Roosevelt, with the remainder to be found in increased corporation and excise levies.

Under such a plan, income taxes would be increased in all brackets, but chiefly in a 100 per cent hike in the present 13 per cent first bracket surtax, with the present 3 per cent (net) Victory Tax being absorbed in that bracket. Thus the present 22 per cent basic rate (6 per cent normal, plus 13 per cent first bracket surtax, plus 3 per cent net Victory Tax) would be raised to 32 per cent (6 per cent normal, plus 26 per cent).

Of that amount, however, 13 per cent would be refunded to the individual taxpayers after the war. Thus it would amount in effect to a 13 per cent compulsory savings plan, without any appreciable increase, over the long haul, for persons in the income level affected by the added 13 per cent.

Debt Limit Boost Again in Prospect

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP) — Congress may be asked soon to boost the national debt limit to $300,000,000,000.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, of the House Appropriations Committee told reporters today the present rate of Government spending is approaching the present statutory debt limit of $210,000,000,000.

He estimated the present spending rate at between $7,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000 monthly.

A $300,000,000,000 limit, Mr. Cannon said, may be sufficient "if the war doesn't last too long."

Present prospects, he said, are that war appropriations, which reached a peak for the current fiscal year, will begin to decline next year.

Governors at Legion Convention

Associated Press

Three Sections of Nation Represented at Gathering

A pause in the proceedings at the National Convention of the American Legion in Omaha, Neb., provides attending Governors with a chance to talk. Left to right: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) of Massachusetts, John W. Bricker (R) of Ohio, Spessard L. Holland (D) of Florida, and Dwight H. Green (R) of Illinois.

Atherton Set to Lead Legion in 1944

By Frank A. White

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23—Leadership of the American Legion, an organization of about 1,250,000 veterans will be vested in 1944 in Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, Calif., attorney, who was without opposition in his candidacy for the highest honor that the Legion can bestow.

The candidacy of Mrs. Lawrence Smith of Racine, Wis., for Presidency of the American Legion Auxiliary, an organization of 640,000 members, was uncontested. Mrs. Smith, the wife of the Representative from the First Wisconsin District, has been active in the rehabilitation work of the Auxiliary.

National leadership of the 40 and 8, play and honor society of the Legion, went to Oscar W. Lamp, an industrial engineer in an airplane plant.

Long Service in Legion

Several factors contributed to uncontested leadership of the Legion. The time was ripe for the national commandership to go to the West Coast. Legionnaire Atherton achieved the position of an uncontested candidate for National Commander by avenues of long Legion service on the National Americanism and the Defense Committees. Both subjects are important and uppermost in veterans' thoughts today.

He served the California Legion as Department Commander and as National Committeeman.

When the spotlight of national attention was focused upon Legionnaire Atherton here, it disclosed that he is close to the war effort. He recently returned from a 25,000-mile trip by airplane to the African war zone, where he observed American troops in action. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton have three sons—Capt. Holt Atherton, Lieut. Warren Atherton, Jr., both in the United States Air Corps, and Dwight Atherton, in Valley Forge Military Institute—and one daughter, Nancy, in a school in Virginia. Mrs. Atherton has devoted much of her time to the Stage Door Canteen movement for servicemen.

No Isolationist

The Legion's new leader is a Republican, but he has not engaged extensively in partisan politics. He has served on California prison pardon boards. He is in no sense of the word an isolationist, though he has been a member of the Americanism Commission, where most of the nationalist resolutions that have eminated from the Legion came. He does believe, however, in looking after United States interests first. He is known in the Legion for the thoroughness with which he investigates problems before making his decisions and the completeness of his reports.

The Californian who was unopposed in his candidacy for Legion leadership said:

"Immediate objectives of the Legion will be to induce Congress to enact at once necessary laws to provide for universal service and universal military training. The universal-service law would freeze all prices, not part of them. It would freeze wages of labor and earnings of capital as well. It would permit only modest profits in wartime. It would prevent anyone from amassing wealth from our war efforts.

Military Training for Youth

"As to universal military training for youth, the Legion wants laws that will assure adequate armed reserves for this country in peacetime. We must build our defense strength to a point where we will be immune from future attack. Universal military training will pay our nation big dividends in future security.

"Our first objective will be for each Legionnaire to make every possible personal contribution to winning the war."

The convention voted to establish an Americanism Endowment Fund, to consist of contributions from the public. This fund will be used to expand the American Legion's Americanism activities. These activities include conduct of boys' states in which the summer-camp idea is combined with an intensive course conducting a mythical 49th state of the Union run by the boys; sponsorship of nation-wide oratorical and junior baseball programs; scholarship awards, and various other projects designed to combat juvenile delinquency in wartime.

$10,000,000 Fund Sought

National Americanism officials estimated that a fund of $10,000,000 would be sufficient to carry on an enlarged Americanism program to the satisfaction of the Legion.

The strength of the national Legion will be thrown behind formation on a nation-wide basis of co-ordinating community councils as a means of solving juvenile-delinquency problems. The 12,000 posts of the Legion will be asked to appoint co-ordinated council committees to expedite this movement. Legionnaires will endeavor to promote home ties for 16- and 17-year-year-old youths who are away from home and trying to do their part in the war effort. The Legion will work through employers to find suitable living quarters for boys and girls in war work who are away from home. It will try to induce all young people of school age to complete their education.

Mrs. Smith Heads Legion Auxiliary

By the Associated Press

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 23

Mrs. Lawrence F. Smith, Racine, Wis., the wife of the Representative of the First Wisconsin District in Congress, was elected President today of the American Legion Auxiliary at its twenty-third annual National Convention.

Mrs. Smith, whose son is serving with the United States Army in the Southwest Pacific, was National Rehabilitation Chairman of the Auxiliary prior to her election as National President.

Legion Auxiliary Buys $31,771,811 Of War Securities

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23 (AP)—Substantial contributions for rehabilitation work, purchases of $31,771,811 in War Bonds and Stamps and aid to almost 500,000 children were disclosed yesterday in reports given before the twenty-third annual National Convention of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Mrs. Lawrence H. Smith, Racine, Wis., chairman of the Auxiliary Rehabilitation Committee, said the organization has given $25,000 to the National Rehabilitation Committee of the American Legion and the Auxiliary units and departments spent more than $207,910 in bringing a "Merry Christmas" to hospitalized veterans.

King Declares Aim of Navy Is To Smash Axis

OMAHA, Neb. Sept. 23 (AP)—Shattering blows against the enemy "with all weapons that can be brought to bear, synchronized and co-ordinated with overwhelming assault," constitute the aim of the Navy, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, said today.

He told the national convention of the American Legion that attacks recently carried out with great damage upon Japanese positions on the Marcus and Gilbert Islands in the South Pacific are only "the shape of things to come."

Admiral King emphasized throughout his prepared address the importance of the Navy's swiftly growing air arm now striking hard at enemy bases, particularly in the Pacific.

"The Navy's strategy and tactics," he said, "have always revolved around those weapon-bearers which can hit the farthest and the hardest. In this present war these bearers are aircraft. This is thoroughly understood by all naval officers. Airmindedness in the Navy is by no means the exclusive property of the Navy aviator."

Calls Co-ordination Vital

But he laid great stress on the importance of close co-ordination of all branches in any engagement, asserting:

"Unity and teamwork is the basis of the Navy's fighting doctrine. It is the Navy's aim to strike the enemy at any given point with all the weapons that can be brought to bear, synchronized and co-ordinated in overwhelming assault."

Stating that "the ultimate test of a military organization is its performance in combat, its discharge of the vital and sacred duty to defend its country against the enemy," he said naval aviation particularly "has met and is meeting this test. The record of Midway, the Solomons, the U-boat war in the Atlantic bear witness. . ."

"It is the particular business of the Navy to gain and to keep control of the seas for the support and execution of our national policies," said Admiral King. "To accomplish this duty, we of the Navy must be prepared to defeat the enemy wherever he may be found on those seas or on the coasts bordering them.

"In this task we have employed and shall continue to employ every weapon available. The requirements of the particular mission will dictate how many types of weapons we shall employ and in what proportion."

Kaiser Plant Conditions Hit by Truman Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—An announcement that the Truman War Investigating Committee has found production "very bad" at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation plant at Johnsville, Pa., and has recommeded that plant officials and the Navy take steps to correct the situation, was made today by Hugh Fulton, Committee counsel.

Mr. Fulton said a personal inquiry disclosed the plant's operations had been affected "by a serious shortage of parts and labor difficulties."

His announcement stated conferences had been held with Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast ship builder, who heads the company's Board of Directors, and that plant conditions had been called to the attention of Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.

"We have told them that it is up to both labor and management to co-operate to better the situation and up to the Navy to determine what its needs are and to tailor its program accordingly," Mr. Fulton told reporters.

He said that a failure in the control of materials had hampered the company's efforts and left its stockroom short of 400 needed parts. When workers could not obtain necessary parts, he said, many of them had nothing to do.

Mr. Fulton pointed out that the company had worked recently on four different versions of one dive bomber, adding that frequent changes in design and delayed production.

Coal Accord

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 23 (AP)—A signed agreement pledging eastern Kentucky coal operators and union representatives to use "all their energy and influence" to end absenteeism and to increase production was made public here today by J. Dan Talbott, Assistant Director for Kentucky of the War Manpower Commission.

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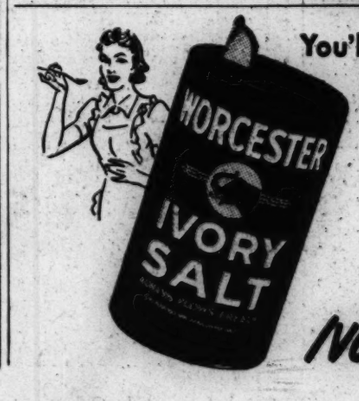

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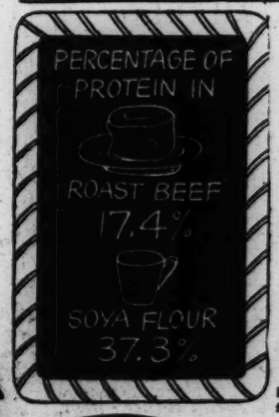

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Boston's Stage Horizon Widens—Art Exhibitions—Air Force Show

Three Shows Come Monday; Six Houses Open Next Week

Six theaters will be active in Boston next week, two of them opening their doors for the first time this season. Three arrivals are scheduled for Monday night: "The Skin of Our Teeth" at the Shubert, "Uncle Harry" at the Wilbur, and "Charley's Aunt" at the Copley, where the lights are going up for the first time this autumn.

Three of the current shows staying on: "Othello" at the Colonial continues for the second half of a fortnight's engagement; "Kiss and Tell" starts Monday on its third week at the Plymouth; and "One Touch of Venus" moves on the same day from the Shubert to the Boston Opera House. The latter is resuming operations after a summer of darkness.

The one production departing over the week end is "The Naked Genius" which will continue elsewhere its preparations for Manhattan.

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Barry for Week End

Philip Barry's play, "Here Come the Clowns," which made its debut in New York in December of 1938, will be given its first Boston performances at New England Mutual Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings by the Boston Tributary Theater. The play, it may be recalled, assembles a group of vaudeville entertainers in a theatrical café, sets them to questioning, through them allegorically explores the universe, reaches the conclusion that the forces that work evil in the world are deceptive illusions, and bespeaks the free will of mankind to reach for truth.

The production will mark the first appearance of this group of players in New England Mutual Hall where it is planned to present plays on the fourth Friday and Saturday of each month. The Peabody Playhouse in Charles Street was used as headquarters last season.

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Bearing Pulitzer Laurels

"The Skin of Our Teeth" will be the third of Thornton Wilder's plays to be presented professionally in Boston. The first and second —"Our Town" and "The Merchant of Yonkers"—paid brief visits on their way to Broadway. "The Skin of Our Teeth" reverses the direction and comes here with a Manhattan run of 10 months to its credit and a Pulitzer Prize for decoration.

Conrad Nagel, Gladys George, and Viola Frayne will play in Boston the roles which were done originally in New York by Fredric March, Tallulah Bankhead, and Florence Eldridge. Mr. March and Miss Eldridge, who in private life is Mrs. March, dropped out of the play late in the spring and Miss Bankhead withdrew from the cast a little later. The new players have all had considerable time to become accustomed to their roles on Broadway, where the play will conclude its run on Saturday night, coming directly from New York to Boston.

Mr. Nagel, according to the exhaustive records of the Shaw Theater Collection at Harvard, has been here most recently of the principals in the cast, playing at the Plymouth a year ago last August in "The Moon Is Down." Gladys George was seen at the Wilbur in October, 1940, in "Lady in Waiting."

Viola Frayne has not been here since Christmas week of 1934, when she appeared at the Hollis in "Her Master's Voice." Her most recent visit before that, according to the records, seems to have been in the first week of November, 1924, in "the Potters" at the Plymouth.

Florence Reed, who continues in the role which she originated in the play, was last in town in the revival of "Outward Bound," which came to the Plymouth on Oct. 23, 1939.

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'Uncle Harry' Statistics

"Uncle Harry," Thomas Job's thriller, which brings Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut to Boston again as co-stars after a decade in which they have pursued their separate courses, had a run of a year in New York, from May 20, 1942, to May 29, 1943. After a summer's lay-off the company will be tuned up with a brief engagement starting tonight in New Haven.

The two stars were last seen together in Boston in a revival of Molnar's "Liliom" at the Wilbur in 1932, but since then Miss LeGallienne has been here several times. She came in the winter of 1935 in "L'Aiglon." In the autumn of the same year she appeared here in a repertory which included "Camille," with Richard Waring, "Rosmersholm," "The Women Have Their Way," and "A Sunny Morning." Later that season she was back again with a production of "Romeo and Juliet," in which Mr. Waring played Romeo. She caused something of a stir in the summer of 1937 by appearing as Hamlet at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis. Her most recent appearance in Boston was late in the spring of 1939 when she and Mr. Waring did the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" in Frank Fay's Show.

Broadway statisticians report that the 400-odd performances of "Uncle Harry" in New York put it in the class with "Angel Street" as one of the longest running pieces of its kind in the past decade.

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'Charley' After 50 Years

"Charley's Aunt" marked its fiftieth anniversary in December of last year. It was first produced at the Royalty Theater in London, Dec. 21, 1892, and reached the Standard Theater in New York the following year. Probably no one can says exactly how many times Brandon Thomas' farce has been played.

The company which Frank McCoy is bringing here is headed by Allen Kearns and includes Ralph Clanton, Joyce Franklin, Marjorie Peterson, Walter Cartwright, J. Roland Hogue, Augusta French, Beatrice Cole, Nat Burns, and June Wilson.

Wide World

Scene From the Filmed Version of 'This Is the Army'

"The Well-Dressed Men in Harlem" sketch in the picture which comes to the Metropolitan next week.

Ballet Theater's Fall Season

Three new works and two revivals are scheduled for Ballet Theater's fall season at the Metropolitan Opera House, Oct. 10 to Nov. 7.

The novelties are: "Mademoiselle Angot," by Leonide Massine, a comedy ballet to music arranged from an assortment of operettas of Alexander Charles Lecocq by Efrem Kurtz, and orchestrated by Richard Mohaupt, with décor and costumes by Mstislav Doboujinsky; "The Fair at Sorochinsk," a "Russian spectacle" devised from Moussorgsky's opera of that title by David Lichine, with costumes and scenery by Nicholas Remisoff, and "Tally-Ho!" a satiric comedy by Agnes de Mille, to music of Gluck arranged by Paul Nordoff, with designs for décor and costumes by the Motleys.

The revivals are Vania Psota's "Slavonika," to Dvořák's music, restaged by Yura Lazovsky, and the pas de deux from "The Nutcracker." Works new last season to be repeated are "Romeo and Juliet," "Helen of Troy," "Apollo," and "Aleko."

Argentinita, Agnes de Mille, Leonide Massine, and Vera Zorina are listed as guest artists, Zorina to appear between "takes" of a Hollywood film soon to go into production. The regular company will include the familiar names of Alicia Markova, Anton Dolin, André Eglevsky, Lucia Chase, Nora Kaye, Yura Lazovsky, Hugh Laing, Anthony Tudor, Simon Semenoff, Rosella Hightower, Maria Karnilova, Janet Reed, Jerome Robbins, Dimitri Romanoff, Richard Reed, Michael Kidd, John Kriza, and, returning after an absence of several seasons, Alicia Alonzo.

Antal Dorati will again serve as musical director, assisted by Mois Zlatin.

Anna Sokolow Returns

Anna Sokolow, the distinguished New York dancer, will begin her third season as visiting teacher and director for the Contemporary Dance Group, with a lecture-demonstration at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street, Monday evening. The girls of the Contemporary Dance Group, and Alice Stahl, pianist, will assist. Servicemen are invited to attend, without charge.

Radio Canteen Fridays

The Stage Door Canteen Radio program, which has been heard regularly since July 30, 1942, over the CBS network on Thursday evenings, will be shifted, beginning Oct. 1, to Friday evenings from 10:30 to 11:00 over the same network. The radio program, originated by Helen Menken, has been the chief means of support for the various Stage Door Canteens throughout the country.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Othello," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Naked Genius," comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee. Presented by Michael Todd. Featuring Joan Blondell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"One Touch of Venus," presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Moving to Boston Opera House Sept. 27 for one week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 2, 5, 8. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:25.

Fenway—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:30. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans, 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Shrine of Victory." Continuous 1-11.

Keith Memorial—"Mr. Lucky." Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton, 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston. 1:20, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 10:30 a. m., 3:07, 7:30. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable. 12:56, 5:00, 9:27.

Metropolitan—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 10:19 a. m., 1:34, 4:49, 8:04. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:33 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:18.

Modern—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:15.

Orpheum: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Dangerous Blonde," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Paramount—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.

RKO—Boston—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.

Scollay—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Pacific Island No. 43," "Happy Times and Jolly Moments," "All American Way," "Tommy Tucker and His Music," "Memories of Australia," "Edgar Kennedy Comedy," latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Dangerous Blonde," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Telepix—"Australia, with Fitzpatrick." "Mack Sennett Bathing Beauties," "The Chicago Crime Laboratory," "Pacific Island No. 43," "Johnny 'Scat' Davis," cartoons and Telepix newsreel digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. until midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Strange Death of Adolf Hitler," Ludwig Donath, Gale Sondergaard. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, 9:30, 11 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.

Uptown—"What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 1:30, 4:45, 7:55. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 3:25, 6:10, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Two Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capital: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. **Coolidge Corner**: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, John Hubbard. **Cleveland Circle**: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Ed. Arnold. 2, 8. **Harvard**: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer, "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 2, 8. **University**: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 1:45, 5, 8:10. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. **Codman Square**: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabelle. 1:30, 7:45. **Franklin**: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabelle. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:30, 8:05. **Park**: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Bataan," Robert Taylor.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 1:30, 8. **Hyde Park**: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy, Rise Stevens. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:30. Continuous from 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Report from the Aleutians." 2:15, 7.

MALDEN — Granada: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 2:57, 6:04, 9:11. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:42, 4:49, 7:56. **Mystic**: "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:15, 8:48. "Spotlight Scandals," Connie Baker, Billy Gilbert. 3:30, 7, 9:55. **Maplewood**: "Night Plane From Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 3:37, 9:37. "Lady Bodyguard," Ed. Albert, Anne Shirley. 2:32, 5:37.

Orpheum: "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2:35, 8:20. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige and Frances Langford. 3:50, 9:35. **Strand**: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 3:20, 8:25. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes. 2:05, 6:55, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis, Michele Morgan. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe and Margo. Continuous 1-11. **Fellsway**: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers, J. Carradine. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "South of the Border," Gene Autry. "Spy Train," Richard Travis. 2, 8. **Strand**: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Pilot Number 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. **Strand**: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran. **Capitol and Ball Square**: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Here Comes Kelly," Eddie Quillan.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camsee: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2:09, 7:54. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 3:27, 9:12.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Ghost and Guest," James Dunn. **Coolidge**: "White Savage," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Mission to Moscow," Jon Hall, Sabu.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Stage Door Canteen," 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Bambi," "Top Hat," Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mission to Moscow," Margaret Lindsay, Bert Gordon. "Let's Have Fun," Walter Huston, Ann Harding.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. 2:30, 7:50.

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"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marie EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
MAJESTIC, W. 44 Street. Cl. 6-6720. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

NEW YORK (STAGE)

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

GEORGE GERSHWIN and DuBOSE HEYWARD'S
PORGY AND BESS
TODD DUNCAN
Rita Metoyer and Avon Long
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
44TH ST. Theatre, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4337
Evgs. $1.10-$3.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.20

50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus TAX
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.00 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled.

Decorative And Pictorial Arts Joined

At the Grace Horne Galleries is an interesting experimental display of modern pictures hung in a setting of antique decorative arts.

It has taken some time for professional decorators and picture-sellers to come to some sort of understanding. For many years each has pursued his own path. But there now seems to be a nodding acquaintance between the professions, and the promise of closer understanding. It is doubtful if there will ever be complete harmony. The decorator will insist upon subordinating the part, to the whole, and the enthusiast over a picture will thrust everything aside to make room for his cherished treasure.

Pictures by artists sponsored by the Grace Horne Galleries have been used. There is a Marblehead street-scene by Glenna Miller, a still-life and a landscape by Susumu Hirota, a portrait by Lieut. William Draper, a decorative water color by Karl Zerbe, and a harbor view by Prescott Jones. The rooms where the pictures hang contain tables and chairs, candelabra, damasks, of French, English, Italian fashion of a century or more ago. The pieces are interesting and beautiful.

It will be fun to see such an experiment carried out from time to time. It appeals to us because no attempt is made at orthodox period assemblage. The seemingly fortuitous character of the interior arrangement permits the human quality of spontaneity. In decoration there are no absolutes; the only real requisite is a measure of good taste.

Battle of Salerno Films

The first films of the Battle of Salerno are now on view at the State and Orpheum theaters. Also included in the news reels is the surrender of the Italian fleet off Malta.

'Charley's Aunt' Tickets

Tickets go on sale today for the engagement of "Charley's Aunt," which starts at the Copley Theater on Monday evening.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has made play-producing arrangements with John C. Wilson of New York whereby he will select and stage plays to be selected by him, financed by the picture company.

© Vitagraph; by Bert Six

Joan Fontaine

In "The Constant Nymph," coming Sunday to the Exeter.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.

Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.

Moscow—6:42 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; ORG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 24

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Friday, Sept. 24

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entitled 'Winged Victory'

The Air Force Show that Moss Hart has written at the request of Gen. Henry H. Arnold will be entitled "Winged Victory." Civilian actresses who will have parts include Elisabeth Fraser, Phyllis Avery, Olive Deering, Kathryn Eames, Genevieve Frizzell, Virginia Hammond, Mary Lenhardt, Jean McCoy, Laura Pierpont and Laura Walker. The show will make its debut at the Shubert Theater, Boston, on Monday evening, Nov. 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ethel Barrymore started her fourth season in "The Corn Is Green" Monday evening at Springfield, Mass. This season, her third on the road in this play, will see Miss Barrymore traveling from coast to coast on a tour that will visit nearly every State. It will end on May 25, 1944.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yale graduate students are planning to open an experimental theater in New York, with "Come to the Fair," as the first offering. This is the work of Beaumont Breustle, professor of playwriting at Temple University, Philadelphia.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kay's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—House Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

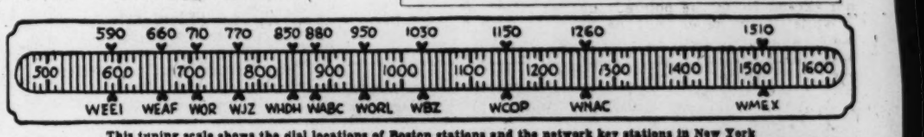
W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.5m)

3:15 p. m.—First Game: Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second Game: Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor.
8:30 p. m.—"Human Adventure": drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"U Tell 'Em Club."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Biographical Sketches.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ran Wilde's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:45 p. m.—Lionel Hampton's Orch.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland	Waltzing With You
3:15	News service	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Indians	Waltzing With You
3:30	American Legion	Studio Orch.; talks	"Pepper Young's Family"	Baseball Interviews	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio Orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"	Second game: Red Sox-	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Cleveland Indians	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Second game: Red Sox-	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Cleveland Indians	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:45	Bond Day Interviews	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game: Red Sox-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Cleveland Indians	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-Cleve. Indians	Irish songs
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	Music; "Chisholm Trail"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Terry and the Pirates	News; sports reporter	News service	Sports commenta
6:15	Maj Elliot; N Calmer	Newscast	Studio Speaker	Sports; Music	Light classics; music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Interview With a Wac	Music for Moderns, songs	**Monitor World News**	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Political talk	R. Bolinger, news; Taxes
7:30	"Easy Aces": comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Brady, comedian;	Concert Album	Religious program;
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	Norman Cloutier's Music	Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; Hanley Stafford	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; C. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"The Aldrich Family,"	**Monitor News Program**	"Showtime" Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days	**America's Town Meeting:**	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure': dr.	Royal Light Quartette
8:45	Death Valley: news	**"Can We Take Freedom**		'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	to the Rest of the World?"	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby & Co.; Georgia Murphy**	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Prokofieff's "Lieutenant Kije Suite"
9:15	Stage Door Canteen	Bobby Sherwood's Or.;	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	News service	
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Gen. G. Marshall: songs	Jo E. Brown	'U Tell 'Em Club'; Tom Slater, m. c.; guests	Classical Album
10:00	"The

Britain Plans for Free Postwar Meals in Schools

Postwar plans for continuance of the present system of providing free meals for all school children in Britain were revealed yesterday by James Griffiths, Labor member of the British Parliament. He was in Boston for a short visit with British Consul General Sir Anthony George before addressing the wartime conference of the New England Kiwanis at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, last night.

"The Government has been very much pleased with the results, not only of free meals for school children, but of the present system of communal meals for those in industry," he said.

"All employers are required to provide canteens for their workers, and the cost of the food, which supplements a worker's normal rations, is borne by Government subsidies.

"This policy of subsidies has been extended to all food products —bread, meat, potatoes, milk— and, for the firscal period of April 1, 1942, to the end of March of this year these subsidies had cost the Government $500,000,000.

Conquer Disparity

"Through these subsidies, England has been able to conquer the disparity between wages and prices, which was the biggest bone of contention in the first World War. We have done very much better this time," he added.

"Between June, 1938, and June, 1943, wages increased by 32 per cent. During the same period, earning increased by 60 per cent. This was due largely to longer work weeks and an immense amount of overtime. However, during that same period, the cost of living increased only 30 per cent. And the cost of food, alone— the most important part of the cost of living index—increased only 18 per cent."

Queried as to "black market" operations in England, Mr. Griffiths said that the penalties had been so severe as to practically eliminate this problem. "Everyone co-operates to drive out such practices," he said, "and anyone found guilty of engaging in such deals is practically ostracized in society."

Postwar Period

The Labor Party, itself, is looking forward to the postwar period, Mr. Griffiths continued, and "is giving serious consideration to the desirability of securing a larger proportion of younger men as candidates in the next election, especially men now serving in the armed forces.

"In 1931, the Laborites suffered a big defeat. It so happened that the seats we held then were occupied to a large extent by the older members of the Party," The general expectation, he added, is that there will not be another election called until the war is over.

Mr. Griffiths said that he was greatly impressed by the Labor representatves he had met during the month he has spent in the United States. "Those I met in Nebraska and Kansas," he said, were many of them younger men in their 30's, who had ten or more years of experience in Labor circles. I was much impressed by their grasp not only of domestic problems, but of those having international implications," he added.

Often referred to as the "John L. Lewis of Great Britain," because of his representation in the House of Commons of the South Wales miners with whom he used to work, Mr. Griffiths is looking forward to meeting the United Mine Workers' leader when he visits Washintgon next week. "Lewis is a well-known name in Wales," he said, "and I jolly well think of him as a Welshman."

Mr. Griffiths is in the United States on the invitation of the Workers Education Bureau of America, and, with British Consul General Sir Anthony George, addressed 1,000 delegates to the Kiwanis wartime conference last night.

Postwar Feeding Plans Told

By a Staff Photographer

British Labor Leader in Boston

On his way to address the 25th annual convention and wartime conference of the New England District Kiwanis International at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, last night, James Griffiths, Labor member of the British Parliament (shown above on the right), visited British Consul General Sir Anthony George, K. C. M. G. (left), where he revealed some of the postwar plans of his party.

Another Connecticut Highway For Postwar Building Planned

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23—Another great trunk highway across Fairfield County from the New York State line to New Haven is in the plans of State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox for postwar construction.

In fact, Commissioner Cox declares the road will be the only escape from an "unbearable" traffic problem in this most heavily traveled section of the State once the war is over and gasoline available again for every motorist. The Commissioner has detailed plans of the road now on the drafting tables of his engineers.

The road that Mr. Cox describes would lie between the old Boston Post Road along the shore and the Merritt Parkway which parallels it several miles inland. Unlike the parkway, it would be open to commercial traffic, and he sees it as especially for the benefit of local traffic, moving between towns along the shore. This traffic now takes the crowded Post Road. Drivers do not want to travel the extra miles to take them to the Merritt Parkway.

From the New York line to New Haven is a distance of 50 miles, and to build a highway through this congested area would cost, Mr. Cox now estimates, about $1,000,000 to the mile. The Merritt Parkway, cut through more sparsely settled land, cost $21,000,000 for a 38-mile stretch to the Housatonic River.

Where Commissioner Cox will obtain the necessary funds if he gets authority to build the new highway is a question that he also has considered. If his plans materialize, the Federal Government would supply a considerable portion of the funds. The Commissioner's fight for larger Federal road grants for Connecticut is being renewed in the present session of the Congress by Representatives and Senators from this State.

Last summer Commissioner Cox lost in an attempt to swing the American Association of Highway Officials to his point of view, that Federal grants for road building should be based in part on estimated postwar unemployment. The old formula, based on road mileage, population and traffic volume, was upheld by the Highway Association. Connecticut and other congested eastern states would fare better under the Cox plan.

Quota Cut Wanted

Connecticut wants its draft quota cut. With manpower for war industries at a critically low point and the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers to begin in a few days, the State War Council has asked Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin to see what he can do in Washington to have the Selective Service demands reduced.

The United States Employment Service estimates a shortage of 50,000 workers in industrial plants alone, and reports that more workers are now migrating out of the State than into it. They are going to their home states where new plants have been built. Efforts to enroll women have not been fruitful, and men employed in nonessential industry have failed to move, in any substantial numbers, to war plants.

State Selective Service Director John F. Robinson says the only solution is a national service act that will draft men for industry as for the Army.

Stores Open Nights

Hartford stores, with the exception of the City's largest four department stores, opened Monday night this week in a move to combat absenteeism in war factories by making it easier for factory workers to do their shopping.

The department stores face a manpower problem of their own, according to their spokesman, Edward N. Allen.

New Weapon Of Army Like Grease Gun

Newest of the Army's weapons to be unveiled after proved service is the M-3 submachine gun, which looks like an automobile grease gun.

In production figures, the simile is not too far off, for it costs less than $20 and can be stamped out like cans, even by the makers of the prewar grease guns.

Already its handiness in service has earned the midget model names such as the "brief-case howitzer," and "riveter," according to Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, commanding the Boston Ordnance District.

Announcing that the gun is being adopted as standard equipment, replacing other weapons of this type, General Lewis described it as of .45 caliber, weighing less than nine pounds, and capable of firing 450 bullets a minute.

General Lewis said that in recent tests the infantry reported that, in comparison with standard weapons, the new submachine gun was more accurate, easier to control, had less recoil, and a slower rate of fire which made each shot more effective. The parachute troops preferred it because of its lighter weight and collapsible stock. The amphibious troops found that rain, salt spray, or even complete immersion in sea water had little effect on its reliability during landing operations. The Armored Force declared that, even under conditions of excessive dust, incident to tank operation in the desert, the gun could be depended on to deliver accurate fire. The Armored Command found that its sturdy, all metal construction stood all the battering that a high-speed motorized gun mount could give it.

"The M-3 is not only popular with all our combat teams," General Lewis said, "but is superior in all respects to every comparable foreign weapon."

The M-3 weighs three pounds less than the "Tommy gun," the Thompson sub-machine gun. A trained soldier can fire the M-3 easily from the hip or shoulder. It has a trick stock of steel that can be pulled out when one wishes to fire from the shoulder for more accurate aim. The stock is also used as a ramrod for cleaning.

The weapon represents a complete and radical departure from previous conceptions of gun manufacture. It uses neither the raw materials nor the machine tools normally required in gun manufacture.

Each clip contains 30 rounds of ammunition. A dozen clips can be carried in pockets or ample quantities stored in a small bag and slung over the shoulder.

Ten thousand shots can be fired from the small submachine gun before it gets too hot to handle, the General reported.

Shock Troops of State Show Efficiency

War Activities in New England

Shock troosp of the Commonwealth on duty, not merely on call, 24 hours a day demonstrated their "flying column" efficiency this morning to subdue "enemy elements" on Boston Common, as a spectacular exhibition in support of State Guard Recruiting Week.

The carloads of Guardsmen, headquartered at the armory on Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, responded to a radio summons from the historic center of Boston. With police escort, they made their way in record time, ready to attack any enemy paratroopers, saboteurs, or persons inciting civilian disorder, it was explained by Brig.-Gen. William J. Keville, the State Adjutant General and executive officer of the Guard.

This morning's practice was a prelude to the show scheduled late today on the Common when Guard units will show how enemy forces would be harassed and delayed by use of road blocks, and smoke screens.

Commenting on the drive to recruit 5,000 volunteers this week, officers pointed out that although Boston's quota had lagged, a civic sport particularly by men above the draft age could achieve the goal in time for the State Guard Day Parade Saturday afternoon.

Bishop Inspects

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and Vice-Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, is now in the Alaska area visiting Protestant chaplains and servicemen as a representative of the Protestant Churches in the United States, it was announced today by the Navy Department.

Kodiak, Adak and Dutch Harbor are on the Bishop's visiting list. His mission is similar to that of Dr. William Barrow Pugh of Philadelphia, who is now in Europe. Dr. Pugh is chairman of the General Commission.

Bishop Sherrill is a veteran of the first World War, having served as a chaplain with headquarters of the First Army Base Hospital No. 5, A. E. F. from 1917 to 1919.

Wac Drive On

Heading the Wac drive in the First Service Command to recruit "70,000 Wacs in 70 days" throughout the nation is First Lieut. Marian P. Mitchell, who has just been promoted from Second Lieutenant.

The drive seeks to sign up enough women to take over jobs vacated by fighting men who become casualties at the various fronts, she pointed out.

Lieutenant Mitchell, who was trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort DesMoines, Iowa, was a writer on the New Bedford Standard Times before joining up. She is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and took post-graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. Her husband is a volunteer ambulance driver with the British Ninth Army, in the Middle East.

Edwards' Chaplain

Lieut.-Col. Abbot Peterson, chaplain at Camp Edwards' Station Hospital since November of 1941, has become post chaplain, it was announced today, succeeding Lieut. Col. Raymond Lang, who left this week to become post chaplain at Fort Williams, Maine.

Colonel Peterson was called to duty on Jan. 16, 1941, with the 26th (Yankee) Division, going to Camp Edwards. He had been with the Division 10 years before transferring to the headquarters staff of Camp Edwards. Before entering the service, he was a pastor in Brookline, Mass., and chairman of the Brookline School Committee and Library Board.

A graduate of the Chaplain School at Harvard University, he holds degrees from Harvard College, Harvard School of Divinity, and Norwich University. He received his military commission in 1918 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

United States Army Signal Corps

Lieut. Marian P. Mitchell

Heading the local drive in the national campaign for "70,000 Wacs in 70 days."

Addresses Wanted

Friends and relatives of staff members of the Boston City Hospital who are on military leave are requested to supply military addresses immediately, under a move by the hospital to send a Christmas box to each staff member in service.

Already a fund of about $1,000 has been raised, according to Frederick L. Good, Fund chairman, who reports that 450 members are now serving throughout the world.

Emerson to Open

Emerson College will open for its sixty-fourth regular session tomorrow, Harry Seymour Ross, President of the College announced today. Registration for freshmen and former students began yesterday and continued through today. Members of the faculty greeted both old and new students at an informal reception held in the Drama Workshop playhouse yesterday.

PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington St., Boston
HANcock 1500

Charcoal black or red lacquer
10.00

"PICK-ME-UP" TABLE

Use it for fireside snacks or by your sofa as a coffee table Pick it up by its cut-out handles and it folds compactly and stands by itself. Decorated with Concord grapes in gold-color.

USO Shows Popular in Alaska

USO shows are doing a good job in warming up Alaska, according to William E. Leigh, Director of the USO Overseas Division, who has just returned from a six-weeks tour of the northern front.

He told of seeing men jamming USO clubs, often the only place of recreation in a town; sight-seeing soldiers under USO auspices inspected gold panning, visited mink and fox farms, took part in fishing trips, and toured salmon canneries and Indian villages, he said.

Junior hostesses in sufficient number to staff the clubs have been recruited, even though the civilian population probably does not exceed 80,000, he pointed out.

While there never will be as many women as there are service men, nevertheless "tag dances" are very popular, so every man who wishes may get a dance, he averred.

Mr. Leigh found that USO-Camp Shows visit every section of Alaska, even the isolated outposts, and are very popular.

"Almost the first question the men ask me is, 'when are we going to get the next show?'"

A unique feature at the Ketchikan Club, according to Mr. Leigh, is a battery of washing machines on hand so that men coming ashore from ships can launder their own clothes promptly.

While USO Clubs in Alaska are generally smaller than those in the United States, they provide about the same type of program, Mr. Leigh said. This includes movies, dances and indoor and outdoor games. He added that one USO mobile unit is stationed at Anchorage, but because there are so few roads in Alaska there is no need for other units.

On Aug. 27 the Ketchikan Club surprised Mr. Leigh with a birthday cake and candles on his birthday. "The cake went in five minutes after I gave it to the boys," he said.

The USO, a member agency of the National War Fund, now has 155 overseas clubs and other services in this hemisphere.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" and "B" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 26—Brown "C" stamps become valid; Oct. 3—Brown "D" stamps become valid; Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods — Today—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W," now valid; expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Manufacturing Wages At Record Average

Average weekly earnings of 534,196 wage earners in manufacturing in Massachusetts jumped $1.01 an hour in August and set a record for high pay of $42.43 a week.

This report is made by the division of statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries in its regular monthly survey.

The inquiry covered 2,070 representative manufacturing establishments. In July the average earnings dipped, but in August recovered all they lost, plus about 60 cents an hour.

'Chimp' Visits City Hall

By a Staff Photographer

Baby Ape Is Shrine's Gift to Boston

A little shy during her first visit to City Hall, this baby chimpanzee, Boston's first, regained her composure yesterday afternoon in time to study Mayor Tobin's guest book with the Mayor's chivalrous assistance. The youthful "chimp" will be presented to the City by the Aleppo Temple of the Shrine at Sunday afternoon's performance of Hamid-Morton Circus.

Theater to 'Salute' Nearby High Schools

The first of a series of "salute nights" to be tendered to high schools of Greater Boston by Lowe's State Theater will be held tomorrow night with Boston English High School as the first guest.

These "salute nights" consist of a specially prepared program of entertainment in which students of the schools are invited to participate and may do so by contacting the manager of the theater.

Minimum Pay Set For Film Theaters

On the basis that any pay below 50 cents an hour constitutes a sub-standard of living, the New England War Labor Board announced today its approval of a 50-cent minimum in 24 movie theaters.

The wage increases granted were asked by Warner Brothers Circuit Management Corporation for its houses in Massachusetts and Connecticut. More than 400 cashiers, ushers, doormen and cleaning staffs will benefit.

Governor Issues Plea on Religious Education Week

Governor Saltonstall today urged fellow citizens of Massachusetts to join in the national observance of Religious Education Week, beginning Sunday.

"In the midst of this world struggle in which issues basic to the religious well-being of our people are involved," the Governor said, "it is fitting that this week of Sept. 26 to Oct. 3 should be set apart for emphasis on religious principles and needs."

Engaged in the two-fold task of winning the war and laying the foundations for a just peace, we face unprecedented demands on our spiritual resources, the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth observed, noting that these "rest upon faith and character."

He pointed out that observance of Religious Education Week calls to the attention of all citizens the importance of renewing allegiance to the churches of their choice," and emphasizes the opportunities for religious teaching and worship "essential in establishing the spiritual foundations of freedom."

126 Reserves Leaving

Northeastern University's last contingent of Army enlisted reserves, 126 men, will leave Saturday morning for active duty at Fort Devens, it was announced today. Following several hundred students who have already entered the armed services, the group includes 15 seniors, 20 juniors, and the rest lowerclassmen, most coming from the Boston area.

Woman Stowaway Put on Probation In Federal Court

Mrs. Alice Piper of Lansing, Mich., who was brought into United States District Court here Aug. 24 on charges of being a stowaway on a merchant vessel from England to Boston, was today placed on probation for one year by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.

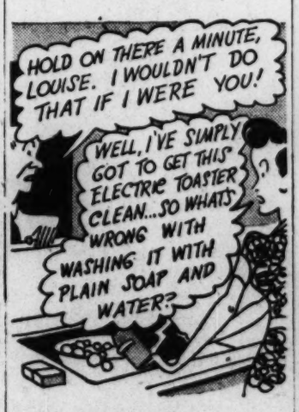
She was told that the only charge against her here was that of being a stowaway, and that as she was to rejoin her husband, a war worker, she was being put on probation.

The woman stowaway had gone to England last May and joined the Waafs, a British women's auxiliary, but, she said, she did not take an oath of allegiance. After nine weeks she deserted because she was given what she called menial tasks, instead of mechanics' duties for which she said she was fitted, she testified.

Immigration authorities deferred final action of her case for 90 days, to provide her with an opportunity to become repatriated under provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940.

Use of Drums Facilitated

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Defense Supplies Corporation has announced it would continue for the rest of this year to absorb extra costs incurred in shipping kerosene into North Atlantic States in steel drums. Oct. 1 previously had been set as the deadline for payment of the extra costs by the agency.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in the
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION
of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *SEPT. 25, 1943*

SALVAGE FOR VICTORY
By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

Treasure from the sea is the subject of this discussion of the United States Navy's efforts to salvage sunken vessels and cargo.

THE PATTERN OF THE PEACE
By E. Berg Holt

The Four Freedoms are not enough, writes this Britisher; they are the generalities which must be crystallized into concrete action to make frontiers safe and peace secure.

ARE YOU A CITY SLICKER?
By Walter W. Cunningham

You may never know your type until a small country girl looks you up and down and demands to know if you are one of the legendary wiseacres who fills the farmer with "worriment."

WOMEN ARE WRITING THE NEWS!
By Herbert Gordon

Newspaper women have come to the fore since the Army and Navy have demanded the use of most of the bright young men of the country, and the girls are doing a remarkable job of upholding the traditional quality of the press.

POMPONS ON SHORE LEAVE"
By Inez Whitely Foster

Red-pomponned sailor hats on Fifth Avenue and Central Park show the presence in America of some 3000 French lads who are seeing the sights while they wait the rehabilitation of the Giraud ships.

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Hitler Stands Disclosed As German Junkers' Tool

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—In a special report designed to show how the German Army, led by the Junkers, helped raise and keep Hitler in power, the Office of War Information today disclosed some of the evidence which caused President Roosevelt in his Message to Congress last week to declare that the "Prussian military clique" and the "war-breeding gang of militarists" will have to be rooted out of Germany along with the Nazis.

Collusion between the Junkers and other powerful interests in Germany has proved to be one of the main disturbances of European and world peace, The O. W. I. declares.

The tremendous influence wielded by the Junkers for many generations it says, "stems from their state of threefold privilege: they are the owners of large estates in eastern Germany. They are the backbone of the Army, and they have been at all times solidly entrenched in important government positions.

"No German chancellor ever succeeded in successfully attacking the citadel of the Junkers' power. But many a chancellor had to go because his policy was no longer deemed acceptable by the Prussian Junkers."

Owners of Huge Estates

The Junkers, the military aristocrats and large feudal landholders, comprise the 15,000 to 17,000 families who own the gigantic estates of eastern Germany, these estates, the O. W. I. said, average 1,250 to 2,500 acres, but in some cases cover more than 100,000. There are 3,000,000 farm holdings in Germany, but not less than 16 per cent of all German farm land is concentrated in the hands of the Junkers. East of the Elbe River the Junkers own approximately 40 per cent of the tillable land.

Even before Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, his career was fostered by members of the Junker Class who were directly involved in the founding of the National Socialist Party. After serving as a corporal in World War 1, Hitler began his political career as a paid propagandist for a military clique that included General von Epp. The Army, still controlled by professional officers of the imperial tradition, had decided to send out its own propagandists to combat pacificism, socialism and republicanism, and Hitler was one of these agents.

German army officers not only were implicated in the founding of the Nazi Party, but were also responsible to a large degree for its organizational growth and development, according to the O. W. I. report.

A few commoners like Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel are included among the top-ranking officers of the German Army today, the O. W. I. report said, but the Junkers still remain a major party of the high military commands.

In 1933, according to the O. W. I. report, some 40 per cent of the large East Elbian estates were indebted over 100 per cent of their value as assessed for tax purposes.

"The Junkers," the report continued, "were able to survive economically only by continuously resorting to artifices which lowered the living standard of the German people and destroyed the peace of Europe and of the world."

Although the Weimar Republic was empowered by law to confiscate land for the purpose of settling small farmers, it failed to carry out the project to the full extent, not daring to deprive the junkers of their political and economic power. In adiditon to winning higher grain tariffs, Junker lobbyists also succeeded in getting huge subsidies voted to maintain their economic existence.

Great Estates Benefit

"Between 1926 and 1930," the O. W. I. report said, "2,000,000,000 (B) marks were spent in agricultural subsidies, of which the lion's share went to the great eastern estates."

Meanwhile, the Junkers maintained their control of the German Army and began sponsoring subversive movements to undermine the Republic. The O. W. I. report pointed out that the percentage of aristocrats in the Officers' Corps of the "Republican" Reichswehr was even higher than in the Imperial Army, being 27 per cent in 1932 as against 22 per cent in 1913.

"Not less than 64 per cent of the Lieutenant-Generals on active duty with the Reichswehr came from noble families," the report said.

After the last war, too, the notorious Free Corps, formed in defiance of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty to maintain the spirit of Chauvinism among German youth, were mostly under Junker command . . . the first putsch against the Republic—the Kapp putsch of 1920—was planned on the estates of Prussian Junkers, the O. W. I. report said.

National socialism has maintained the inheritance system of entailed estates, abolished more than a century ago in the United States, France and in the western parts of Germany. The entailed estate belongs to the family as a super-owner. While the head of the family owns and manages the estate, he can neither encumber nor alienate it.

Although the old system of subsidies to the Junkers was formally abolished by Nazi decrees in 1936 and 1939, the subsidy system is actually still being maintained through the instrumentality of the Reich Industrial Bank. According to the O. W. I. report, the bank is being used "to transfuse the life blood of public credit into the blue-blooded veins of the Junkers."

"The political influence of the Junkers, while not decisive, has remained strong in Nazi Germany," the O. W. I. report said.

"They are powerful in the Food Estate, in the Agricultural Credit and Finance Corporations, in the ministerial bureaucracy and even in the entourage of the Führer. Since 1937, the new SS (Black-Shirted Elite Guard) aristocracy has striven for fusion with the old German nobility. The Junkers are welcomed into the SS and are now found there in fairly large numbers. Several high SS leaders have married into noble families.

"The Junkers were given a share in the exploitation of the estates in Occupied Europe, especially in the East," the report said. "The chief of the Gestapo and recently appointed Minister of the Interior, Heinrich Himmler, as Reich Commissioner for the strengthening of German Folkdom, is in charge of all these estates.

"It is known that several members of the German Nobility have received estates from Himmler's office. Prince Waldeck and Pyrmont, now a Gestapo Chief in France, received an estate for himself, while his wife's family obtained an estate near Poznan. Count von Alvensleben received an estate near Lublin. Count von der Schulenburg, former Chief of Staff of the Crown Prince, Frieherr von Ebenstein and von Massow are among other representatives of Junker families who have been given large estates and who thus participate in the spoils of Nazi conquest."

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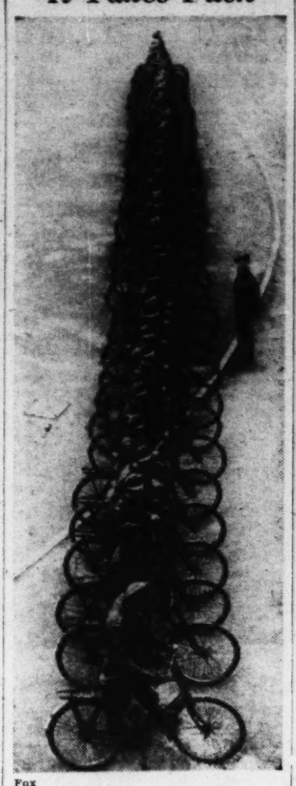

Fox

To Ride in England

Due to the shortage of gasoline, scenes like this are becoming common in many parts of Britain. These men are Canadian soldiers in the south of England.

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Hess Disclosures Boost British Morale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's disclosure yesterday of details of the Hess affair has strengthened the British public's already supreme confidence in the outcome of the war. It has given them another revealing glimpse of their enemy.

The story of Rudolph Hess' strange landing here 2¼ years ago is an outstanding example of how the Germans misread British character and, because of their colossal initial victories, misread the real development of the conflict.

For months after May 11, 1941, the day Herr Hess landed at Eaglesham in Scotland, there were many conflicting explanations on both sides of the Atlantic of this astonishing incident. In the opinion of many persons it has long been felt that Britain's official refusal until now to make any statement explaining the situation only increased public curiosity as well as missed the opportunity for some first-class propaganda directed toward Germany.

Confident of Hitler

Herr Hess gave the impression to all who met him that he was a sincere advocate of National Socialism, especially in its hatred of Bolshevism. He never was considered anti-British. Although not outstanding for his intellectual gifts, he was considered the Führer's most reliable follower and enjoyed his fullest confidence.

Though it may be literally correct that he flew here without Hitler's knowledge, it is safe to assume that the conditions he laid down for an armistice would have received Hitler's approval. Incidentally, if he actually came here without the Führer's knowledge what satisfactory guarantees could he have produced, assuming that Britain would be willing to discuss armistice possibilities?

Herr Hess proposed six terms to the British:

1. That Germany be given a free hand in Europe.
2. That Britain should be allowed to keep its empire.
3. That Russia would have to satisfy German demands.
4. That Britain should evacuate Iraq.
5. That British and German nationals be indemnified for property expropriated as a result of the war.
6. That Britain oust Winston Churchill.

Sought to Save Britain

Herr Hess represented his mission as one of humanity aimed at saving Britain and ending bloodshed. But his remarks that the Third Reich was making no oppressive demands against Britain make strange reading when placed beside the actual terms stated. They show a complete lack of understanding of the British outlook and assume unbelievably naïve statesmanship in the part of the British.

For a fulfillment of these demands would have given Germany all the essentials to make the next decisive moves toward world domination. Under these conditions, a free hand in Europe would have enabled the Third Reich to build the world's most gigantic war machine with at least the tacit agreement of this country. Return of the former German colonies and establishment therein of further bases for Nazi political and economic domination would have been sufficient to strike a mortal blow at all parts of the British Empire and other opponents when Berlin considered the moment opportune.

Britain also had to approve of the expulsion of Russia as a political force in Europe—thereby substantiating the Munich policy—while the Germans would settle their own demands on Russia in due course. In other words, the Reich would be allowed to seize the Ukraine.

As for Britain's position in the Middle East, evacuation of Iraq, which was one of Herr Hess's conditions, would have satisfied that Berlin-to-Baghdad conception, about which much was heard in 1914, especially as the Balkan countries already had become satellites of Germany.

Herr Hess also made it quite clear that these conditions would be acceptable provided only that some puppet government replace the Churchill Government.

Such terms, Mr. Eden declared, were restated in signed document on June 10, together with a new point, namely, a simultaneous armistice and peace with Italy.

Regarding Herr Hess' present whereabouts nothing was stated officially.

Uncle Sam Has Answer to Any Hitler 'Secret'

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Axis may try to stave off defeat by a desperate assortment of so-called "secret weapons" like its highly touted radio-directed air bomb, but Uncle Sam is "not asleep" where technological developments are concerned, said Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy here last night.

Completing a whirlwind inspection tour of United States Steel Corporation plants in the district, the Admiral, who is Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told reporters:

"We have behind us the undivided concentration of research by the greatest group of scientists the world ever has known. I am sure they have the answer to any question a desperate Hitler can advance."

Speaking before a group of representatives of U. S. Steel, the Admiral praised the steel industry for its efforts to produce the sinews of war, but said the industry probably would have to increase its output to even greater proportions in the future.

"In 1943 our steel production will total 88,000,000 ingot tons but for next year the strategic needs of your Army, Navy and Merchant Marine require 110,000,000 tons," he said.

Congressman Protests Curb of 'E' Ceremonies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Representative Donald H. McLean (R) of New Jersey, complained to Undersecrtary of War Robert P. Patterson Sept. 21 that the War Department had curtailed from 31 to 21 minutes the time allowed for ceremonies in connection with "E" awards to war production plants.

"I issued that order personally," said Mr. Patterson.

"I am glad to place the responsibility," Mr. McLean replied, "because the way they have made the reduction was to cut the Congressman off the program."

German Demolition Squads Ready Naples for Evacuation

Continued from Page 1

ments, who include various non-German nationalities enrolled in regular units of the Wehrmacht.

In Corsica, opposition to the German garrison, now mostly crowded into the eastern coastal areas, has been intensified since the arrival of some American Rangers who are now fighting with the French Commandos, Corsican Patriots and Italians who threw in their lot with the Allies.

Patriots Start Fight

It was the Corsican Patriots who started things going. Directly Italy's surrender was announced, they seized local power wherever possible and removed Vichy or Axis appointees. Henri Bonnet, Information Commissioner of the French Committee of National Liberation, said it was all done with the greatest moderation and fullest respect for law and order and is to be regarded as a foretaste of what will happen in France when the forces of liberation land there. On Sept. 14, General Mollard, the new Military Governor appointed by the Committee in Algiers, and the new Prefect of Ajaccio, M. Luizet, arrived on the scene. In the capital of Corsica, it was necessary to jail only 23 persons.

The underground network with which the National Liberation Committee had been in close touch has taken over the administration of all areas from which the Germans have been eliminated. In one place 1,000 Germans were killed by Corsican Patriots and irregulars.

The battle for Corsica is not won yet. But French authorities say it is going well.

Japanese Product

Before Pearl Harbor the United States obtained all its agar, used in ice creams, sherbets, puddings and other products, from Japan.

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Balkan Drive Looms as Next Allied Step

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23—The next stage of the war in Europe is less likely to be a second front across the Channel in France than an intensive development of the Italian campaign, possibly combined with the opening before too long of a battle for the Balkans.

Reports reaching London today from Berlin via neutral sources states that the Germans are convinced that Allied forces are preparing to land in the Balkans in the very near future. It is known here that the Nazis have been rushing reinforcements to Greece. Information from Ankara, Turkey, indicates that two more German divisions have just arrived in the region of Salonika, making four in all in that district.

Allied air forces in the eastern Mediterranean have carried out several fairly heavy raids lately on airdromes near Salonika, on the German-occupied Island of Crete, and on the Italian base at Rhodes. Thus there are unquestionable signs of increasing activity in the eastern Mediterranean.

Churchill Assuring

It is regarded here as significant that when Prime Minister Winston Churchill was asked by a member of Parliament in the House of Commons whether, in view of the new situation in Yugoslavia Allied preparations were flexible enough to enable full advantage to be taken of new opportunities there, Mr. Churchill readily gave this assurance. He elaborated his reply by saying, "The best method of acquiring flexibility is to have three or four plans for all the probable contingencies, all worked out with utmost detail. Then it is much easier to switch from one to the other as and where the cat jumps."

This is seen here as an accurate description of the European war in its next succeeding stages. The first and most immediate stage is bound to be further development of what Mr. Churchill called the "third front" already under way in Southern Italy. Once the Allies securely hold this southern sector of the Italian Peninsula from Naples down—and the campaign there is going well indeed—then, it is felt, Allied forces, will be prepared to follow the cat, whether it jumps from Bari across the Adriatic into the Balkans, or on the contrary from Sardinia and Corsica into Northern Italy or to the southern coast of France.

The general conviction here, however, is that the order of events more likely will be the Balkans first and France afterward.

Air Raids to Continue

The second front in France will come. In fact, as Mr. Churchill said in his speech in Parliament, it already exists. But at present, it is in an air front only and the general feeling here at the moment is that bombing of Germany will continue for a considerable time—perhaps even to the saturation point—before a mass invasion of the Continent from the west finally is launched.

Reports from Washington that Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, is about to become Commander in Chief of all British and American armed forces throughout the world, with headquarters in London, have been warmly welcomed here. These reports are interpreted as further proof, if any be needed after Mr. Churchill's explicit pledge, that a direct attack across the Channel is the main objective of the Allies.

The main objective, yes, but not necessarily the immediate one. make it plain that things are boiling up in the Balkans. Almost the whole of the Dalmatian coast of Yugoslavia, with the exception of a few of the larger towns, is said to be in the hands of a people's liberation army. The German communiqué yesterday admits that serious fighting is going on there.

Signs Point to Balkans

What is clear beyond dispute is that Patriot resistance in Yugoslavia has reached a new peak of intensity. Furthermore, occupation by Allied forces of several of the Dodecanese islands is another strategic signpost pointing straight toward the Balkans.

The great question in this part of the world is, of course, What will Turkey do? Last spring, it was whispered in London that the Turkish Government had listed two prerequisites to its entry into the war. First was that the Mediterranean supply line should be completely cleared. This has now been done. The second was that Russian armies should have thrown the Germans back to the Dnieper. This seems to be only a matter of a few days now or a few weeks at most.

Thus, while the campaign in Italy continues, the stage is being set for dramatic possibilities farther east in the Mediterranean.

Britain Announces Fast Cargo Vessel

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 23

The Admiralty announced the putting into service of the first of a new type of fast, 12,000-ton cargo ship, disclosing a production shift similar to that made in the United States from the 11-knot Liberty Ships to the 17½ knot Victory Ships.

The new British ship is described as of a high utility type. The number planned to be built and their exact speed was not disclosed.

Mussolini Appoints New Fascist Government

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Berlin Radio said today that Crown Prince Humbert of Italy had contacted the German Government for support of his ascension to the throne "after King Victor Emmanuel's abdication" and added that the Nazi reply "was absolutely negative."

The radiocast said, "It is certainly no coincidence that Crown Prince Humbert is being made the object of the severest German press attacks while formerly the attacks were made chiefly on King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio."

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Berlin Radio said today in a Rome dispatch that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani had become Minister of Defense in "the new Fascist Government" headed by Benito Mussolini as Premier and Foreign Minister.

The Berlin radiocast said Guido Buffarini, former Undersecretary of the Interior, had been named Interior Minister and former Undersecretary of Finance Domenico Pellegrini was named Finance Minister.

Marshal Graziani, one of the Italian Army's highest-ranking officers, previously had held a number of posts including the Viceroyship of Ethiopia.

Other appointments were:

To the Justice Ministry, Gen. Antonio Tringali-Casanova, former head of a special court set up to try persons arrested for attempts on the life of Mussolini.

Undersecretary of the Navy, Admiral Legnari.

Undersecretary for Air, Commander Botto, like Admiral Legnari an unknown quantity.

Agriculture, Dr. Moroni, also an unknown.

Public Works, Giuseppe Peverelli, former Minister of Public Transport.

Minister of Education, Prof. Carlo Biggini, who formerly held that post.

Minister of Popular Culture, Fernando Mezzasoma, former Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party.

Francesco Maria Barracu, "wearer of the Military Gold Medal," was named Undersecretary to the Premier.

War Correspondents Groan When Scooped by Churchill

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill gave the United Nations a lot of news in his address to Commons, but he also broke the hearts of a lot of war correspondents.

He disclosed, among other things, that the Germans were employing a new radio-directed glider bomb against allied shipping. The Associated Press submitted a story about the same bomb a week ago, and the censors in North Africa finally released it only yesterday.

He told the world that American troops had landed on Sardinia. Correspondents here knew that some Allied forces were in Sardinia before the German evacuation of the island was announced, but they were unable to write a word about it. Yesterday, 30 hours after the British Premier spoke, official spokesmen at Headquarters here failed to give the press any details.

More Woe for Reporters

The correspondents were even more unhappy to learn that Mr. Churchill disclosed that Italian and British warships participated in the Corsica action. They knew the facts but had been refused permission to mention anything in that connection except that some unnamed French warships participated.

The correspondents had been warned against saying anything about an inter-allied commission to deal with Italy, but the Prime Minister let the whole world in on what they had been told was a military secret.

To fill the correspondents' bitter cup, Mr. Churchill, who once was considered a pretty fair war correspondent himself, related now plans were laid to rush an American Division to Rome on the heels of the Italian surrender. That was part of the big secret which correspondents in North Africa were told could not be divulged. Punishment awaited anyone who disclosed it.

Monitor Man Knew It, But!

[An article disclosing the Rome invasion plan was written by a staff correspondent of The Christain Science Monitor and submitted to censorship Sept. 16. Publication of the article was not permitted.]

Although Mr. Churchill is the only one in high office who enjoyed initial prestige as a war correspondent and who still likes to scoop the working press, he is not the only spokesman for the United Nations who has been telling stories which correspondents knew but could not send home.

The press was told on the eve of the landings in the Salerno area the approximate strength of German forces in Italy, but was warned against even hinting it to anyone else. The next day Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told a Washington press conference the same thing.

Nazis Thought Britain Beaten

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP) — The gigantic air attack that Germany hurled at London three years ago this month definitely was the preliminary step toward invasion of Britain, it was disclosed today.

Twenty-five hundred barges massed in ports across the English Channel and the North Sea were to have carried Hitler's invasion hordes to the shores of England as the climax of a five-week program culminating in mid-September.

The planned preliminary steps were to have been the knocking out of the RAF and then the bombing of London to shatter the will and ability of the British people to resist.

This information, obtained from sources which may not be specified, presented a broader picture of events that occurred during those dark days than it was possible to give then or since.

The daring and tireless pilots of the RAF carried the major burden of throwing this enemy invasion program awry—the men who long ago were immortalized by the words of Winston Churchill: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

The RAF then was outnumbered four to one by the German Air Force's 3,450 planes.

The force that battled back 400 German planes on Sept. 15, 1940, and 850 on Sept. 27 amounted to only 29 squadrons—less than 350 planes—some of which fought three times in a day.

Besides courage, the RAF's big assets were a radio location system, an efficient operational system, and the Germans' sequence of mistakes.

The Germans counted on dive-bombing, but evasive tactics which saved the Stukas in Spain failed to work in Britain. Without armor, the Nazi bombers were forced into high altitude pattern bombing by daylight—a system in which they didn't believe.

British Health Holds Up

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The health of the average Briton is holding up remarkably well despite the rigors of four years of war, Minister of Health Ernest Brown said today.

"There can be no doubt that the nation's prodigious war effort has imposed a severe strain upon the health of the people—a strain which they have withstood in general with dogged determination and astonishing success," Mr. Brown said in his annual report.

Surveys, he added, showed no general deterioration in the nutritional state of the people but hinted an increase in short term sickness.

Although venereal diseases showed an unspecified increase last year, the total incidence of infectious disease was less by nearly 50 per cent, according to Mr. [illegible]

the lowest in 19 years, but scarlet fever showed an increase.

The report also showed that the illegitimacy rate in Britain rose from 42 per thousand in 1939 to 54 per thousand in 1942.

Utah Labor Threatens Mass Attack on NWLB

PRICE, Utah, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Utah Federation of Labor—American Federation of Labor—in a resolution adopted by its annual convention closing today, asserted that the National War Labor Board has "revealed itself not as a true protector of the nation from inflation, but as an instrument of the Fascist-thinking elements."

Unless the Board changes its present policy, the resolution added, "labor may force relief by its concerted contempt of the [illegible]"

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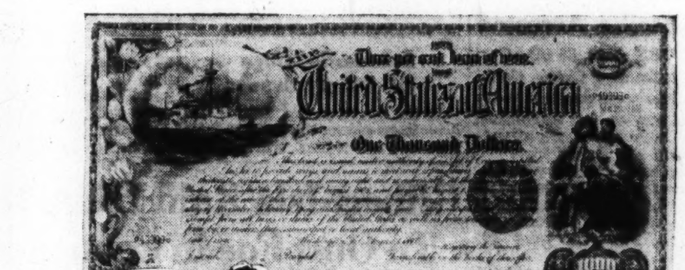
Cashier.
President.

1813 *Battle of Lake Erie.* When Perry said, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," he was confident that the American people would back him up. And they did—with War Loans of $121,000,000.

1847 *Battle at Cerro Gordo.* The crucial battle in the war in which Gen. Zachary Taylor's "A little more grape, Captain Bragg!" was a battle cry. And Americans supplied more grapeshot by lending $63,000,000.

1863 *Battle of Gettysburg.* Because they believed in the creed that "all men are created equal," patriotic Americans subscribed over 2½ billion dollars to make America free.



1898 *Battle of Manila Bay.* Admiral Dewey's "You may fire when ready, Gridley!" launched this famous naval victory. Americans on the home front participated by loaning $200,000,000.

1918 *Château Thierry.* A crushing defeat for the enemy! A brilliant victory for the Allies! And Americans back home bought over twenty-one billion dollars worth of bonds to back up the Yanks who promised "We won't come back till it's over, over there!"

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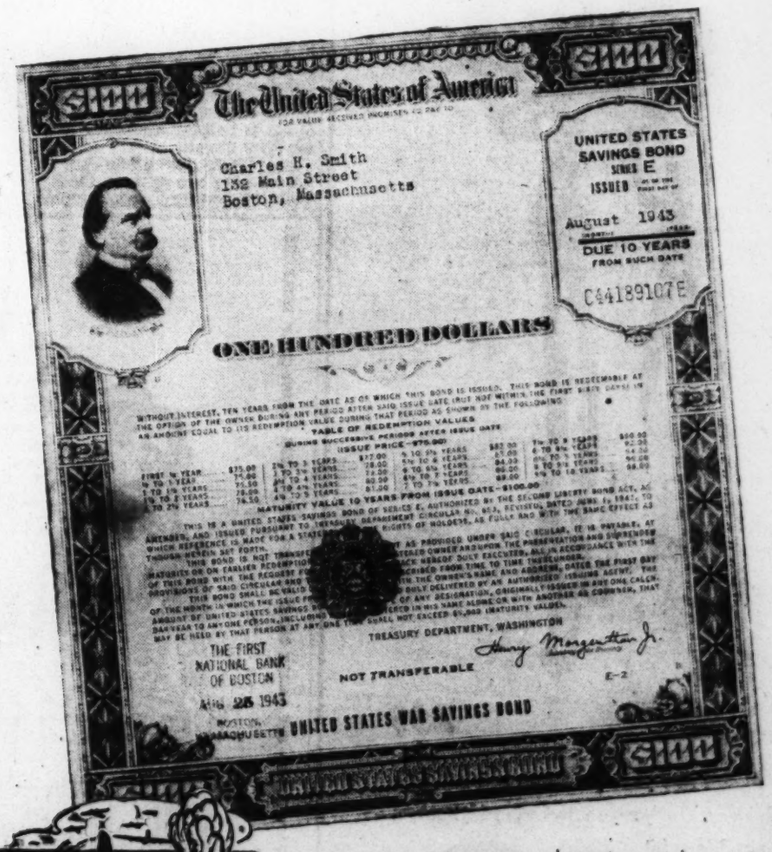


1943 *The Battle of (?).* Sometime this year a battle yet unfought may prove to be the turning point of this war. You can help hasten victory by doing *your* part now. Many types of bonds are available. We will be glad to send you the U. S. Treasury's descriptive folder. Call or write for it today.

Russian Army Only Five Miles From Dnieper River in Westward Surge

Continued from Page 1

per at some points with powerful Red Army forces closing in methodically on the two Nazi bastions of Kiev and Smolensk.

There is an atmosphere of expectancy in Moscow, with some of the greatest victories of the war appearing to be at hand.

The Berlin Radio admitted that Poltava, important rail center above the Dnieper River bend and last German base of consequence in the Southern Ukraine, had been abandoned by German troops.

The city was isolated Sept. 22 when the Red Army forces stormed the town of Dikana, 15 miles to the north, and Golovach, six miles to the south. The German broadcast said Nazi troops destroyed all military installations in Poltava before they continued their retreat westward toward the Dnieper.

Kiev, Russia's fourth largest city and keystone of the German defense wall on the Dnieper, was menaced from three directions as Red Army forces continued to roll up victory after victory along the flaming 750-mile front from Demidov in the north to the Kuban bridgehead on the Black Sea.

Demidov, 42 miles northwest of Smolensk and 21 miles from the borders of White Russia, was stormed by the Russians Sept. 22 after one of the most sanguinary batles of the Soviet summer drive. Its capture, after two days of bitter fighting, elicited a special order of the day from Premier Joseph Stalin, who called the northern bastion "one of the strongest German defense centers."

More than 8,000 Nazi troops were killed in the struggle for Demidov, a Moscow communiqué declared, after the enemy had launched 12 counterattacks in vain attempts to hold the city. Three hundred prisoners were reported taken and tremendous amounts of war material were seized.

Russian possesison of Demidov, while increasing the danger to Smolensk, also paves the way for a direct Soviet thrust toward Vitebsk, 50 miles due west of Demidov on the Dvina River.

On the Kiev salient, capture of the village of Lyeski, 18 miles northeast of the Ukrains Capital, brought the church spires of the city within view of advancing Russian forces. Other Soviet forces were at Ostroluchye and Pereyaslav, 50 miles to the south and within five miles of the Dnieper, the Russians said. Meanwhile, a Red Army spearhead stormed the town of Zolotonosha, 35 miles further south and a scant eight miles from the river.

A three-way drive on Kiev, from the north, center, and south was imminent, Russian front dispatches indicated, with the center push mounted from captured Berezan, 35 miles directly east.

Nazis Pushed Back To Kerch Strait

On the Kuban bridgehead, far to the south, Anapa, one of the last escape ports from the Caucasus, was cleared of German forces who are now pushed back to the Kerch Strait. The Moscow war bulletin said 1,200 Germans were killed and 200 captured in the fight for this port and that the Nazis abandoned great stores of war equipment, including 49 big guns.

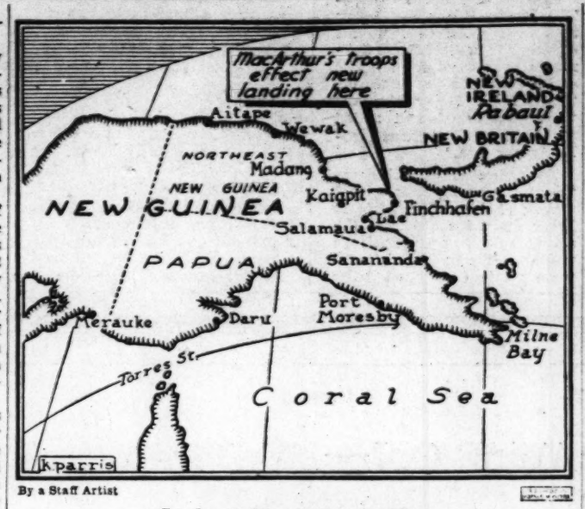
Formations of Red Army planes assisted in this operation, wiping out two battalions of the enemy and smashing 120 trucks and 15 field guns, the communiqué said.

On other sectors along the crumbling front, Soviet forces were reported to have scored gains of 12 to 15 miles, winning back 864 hamlets and villages from the invaders, and storming outer defense lines before Dniepropetrovsk, Zaporozhe and Gomel, just inside the borders of White Russia and southwest of Bryansk. Units driving for Gomel had reached Starodub, 70 miles to the east.

Moscow advices said that Roslavl, between Gomel and Smolensk, also was under immediate threat from Red Army columns which already had seized Liubovka, but 5½ miles away.

With the Russian forces in the Southern Ukraine but three miles from Melitopol, on the Crimean railway, the position of enemy garrisons in the peninsula likewise was endangered, although it was understood they have another escape route by way of a single-track railway across the Perekop land bridge leading northwest to Kherson, which they are reported to have built during their occupation of the Crimea.

Poltava was the scene of the rout of General Deniken's Russian White Guards in the Russian Civil War and the famous battleground where the Swedish army of Charles XII was defeated by the Russians under Peter the Great.



By a Staff Artist

Goal of MacArthur's Men

The great Japanese base of Rabaul, eventual goal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's advancing forces, will be seen at the northeast corner of the map. Rabaul had been Japan's main advance base against Australia in the early months of the war.

Italy:

Allies Advance In Two Sectors

Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced advances of 10 to 15 miles in central and southern sectors of Italy in a forward sweep which was forcing General Field Marshal Albert Kesselring to uncover the inland approaches to smoke-smothered, dynamite-shattered Naples.

Victorious French soldiers and American Rangers pressed the Germans back farther into the northeastern corner of Corsica while Allied planes bombed and machine-gunned Nazi ships seeking to remove Nazis from the evacuation port of Bastia.

Allied soldiers were within sight and sound of the systematic wrecking of Naples by German demolition squads.,

As the sound of frequent explosions from the smoking city rolled over the hills toward the Americans and British, Allied Headquarters announced that the Germans had scuttled at least 30 ships at Naples and blocked practically every berth along the docks.

"Fires have been burning along the docks for several days, apparently as the result of demolitions," said the announcement, which was based on aerial reconnaissance. "Charges were seen to burst along the docks."

Aerial photographs also showed a large industrial area north of the docks had been wrecked by bombings and the railroad yards demolished.

"The extent to which this is going on indicates the enemy is determined to make the big port, one of the largest and best peacetime harbors in Europe, useless to Allied troops when they occupy it," the announcement stated.

Salerno Is Hinge Of Allied Advance

In the inland sweep, British and Americans swung the right of their line forward toward the Adriatic, with Salerno serving somewhat as a hinge, and straightened out several deep mountain bulges.

They advanced 10 miles northwest of Potenza, 15 miles north of Sala Consilina, and 10 miles west of Mottola which is north of Taranto, capturing the towns of Acerno, Avigliano, and Genosa.

Acerno is 18 miles east and slightly north of Salerno and six miles north of Campagna, reported captured Sept. 22.

Avigliano is 50 miles east of Salerno and about eight miles northwest of Potenza, also reported captured Sept. 22.

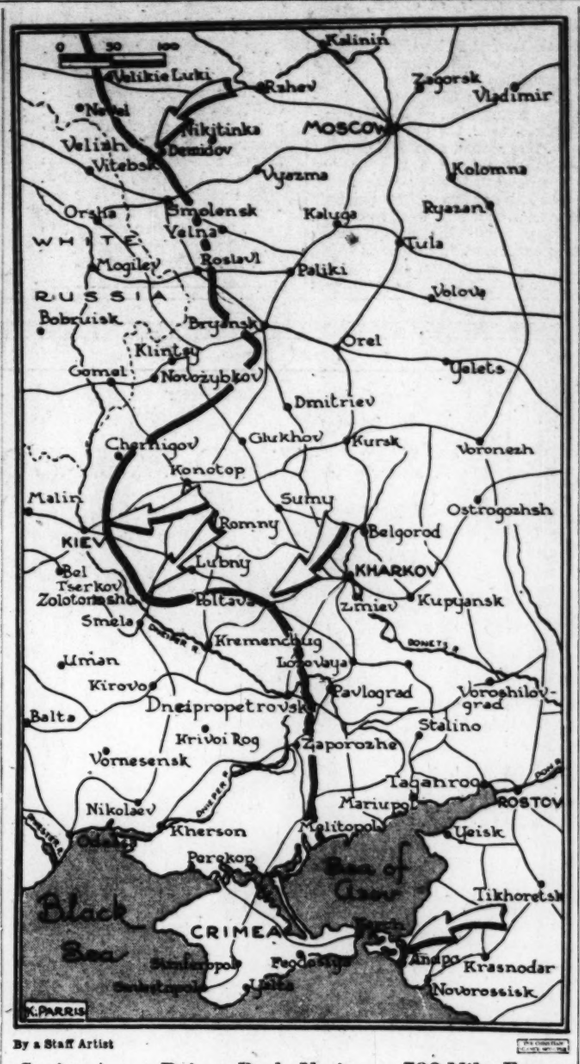
Genosa is 25 miles northwest of Taranto and 14 miles inland from the Gulf of Taranto.

North and northeast of Salerno, however, the Germans were putting up a stiff and stubborn battle on the direct route to Naples and little advance was made.

Meanwhile, the Northwest African Air Forces held to their task of mopping up Nazi communications leading to the Naples area, with Mitchells, Marauders, and Invaders striking at bridges, road junctions, and moving transport.

Middle East Liberators smashed at airdromes at Maritza on the island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese and Elevsis at Athens, where runways and hangars were hit and six aircraft destroyed on the ground, a Cairo communiqué said. Nearly 200,000 pounds of high explosives were dropped.

RAF Wellingtons also attacked Maleme airdrome on Crete by night.



By a Staff Artist

Soviet Army Drives Back Nazis on 700-Mile Front

The various points at which the Germans are being driven back by the Russian Army along a 700-mile front are indicated by white arrows. The battle line, shown in black, will be seen moving quite close to the Dnieper River.

East African Troops Reinforce Ceylon Base

By the Associated Press

Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 23

A large and powerful force of East African troops has arrived to reinforce troops stationed at this British naval base since early last year, it was announced today.

The soldiers, some of them veterans of the East Africa campaign against the Italians in 1941, will serve under Lieut.-Gen. Harry Edward Wetherall, Governor of this island stronghold south of India.

South Pacific:

MacArthur Strikes Japanese Twice

Two new blows have been leveled at the Japanese in the accelerated Pacific offensive—a seaborne landing in force, under fleet and air protection, of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, and destruction of the enemy garrison on Arundel Island in the Solomons.

The Finschhafen stroke, delivered only six days after the fall of Lae 60 miles to the southwest, was aimed at capture of a base which would give the Allies complete control of the Huon Gulf—a potential springboard against nearby New Britain.

Destruction of the garrison at Arundel, which is adjacent to American-held New Georgia, puts forces of Admiral William F. Halsey within artillery range of the large Japanese garrison at Vila across the Blackett Strait on Kolombangara.

The landing above Finschhafen occurred at dawn six miles north of that base in the vicinity of peacetime mission headquarters and just below the Song River.

There were no details on this action except that the landings were opposed by the enemy.

"Our ground forces have destroyed all remaining enemy forces on the north shores and on nearby Saga Karasa Island," the communiqué reported on the Arundel action.

The Japanese, sensing the peril to Vila, had been moving in enemy reinforcements at night across the narrow strait on barges. Six of these barges were sunk by infantry weapons and artillery.

The enemy on Kolombangara then opened up with artillery, inflicting some American casualties.

The Allied air arm struck heavily north of the new operations scene around Madang, making 46 bombing and strafing passes.

Continent:

France-Germany Targets of Bombers

American Flying Fortresses, escorted by P-47 Thunderbolts, attacked naval installations at Nantes and airfields in Western France a few hours after RAF heavy bombers had returned from a smashing night attack on Hannover, Germany.

United States Marauders, covered by swarms of Allied fighters, meanwhile penetrated deep into Northern France to hammer Nazi airdromes at Corches, about 60 miles west of Paris.

The attack on Nantes, important German submarine base situated at the upper end of the Bay of Biscay, represented a round trip of approximately 500 miles for the Flying Fortresses—provided they made a beeline for their target across the western tip of France.

Hannover, target of the RAF night raiders, is an important railway and manufacturing city in North-Central Germany, 68 miles southeast of Bremen.

Hannover stands on the east-west railroad line between Berlin and Cologne. A big locomotive works is located there, and many oil tanks are in the vicinity. It was Hannover's 48th raid of the war.

Before the RAF night raiders returned, Allied daylight bombing formations again were headed across the Channel.

China:

Twenty-seven Japanese bombers escorted by from 20 to 30 Zeros ventured a raid Sept. 20 on the United States 14th Air Force Headquarters in China as a Japanese Aviation Day event and got a hot reception.

Fifteen twin-engined explosive carriers and 2 Zeros were definitely shot down, 7 other bombers and 2 Zeros probably were destroyed, and 3 bombers and 4 Zeros were damaged. The total confirmed is expected to be increased by location of the wrecks of additional planes on the ground.

P-38 and P-40 fighters intercepted the enemy over the target area, forcing the bombers to dump their loads inaccurately. Several Chinese civilians were killed, however. There were no American casualties.

Canada:

Another huge draft of Canadian reinforcement troops and general units which left an East Coast Canadian port recently for Britain recently has arrived safely, it was announced.

With the Canadian troops were nearly 300 Army nurses, as well as RCAF personnel and other United Nations forces. The latter included Norwegian soldiers and airmen and Netherlands fliers who had trained in the Dominion.

'Photo Joes' in Speedy Planes 'Map' Japanese Installations

A UNITED STATES AIR BASE, India (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Armed only with an ability to attain high altitudes and outspeed any plane the Japanese possess, single-seated American aircraft fly over Burma daily photographing enemy installations and shipping which American bombers and fighters rip apart a few hours later.

These aircraft are called "Photo Joes." They are the eyes of the Tenth U. S. Air Force.

The young men who pilot the "Photo Joes" sit in one place unable to squirm more than two inches in any direction—for as long as nine hours. They do their own navigation. They take their own pictures. When over enemy territory, they scan the sky constantly for Japanese fighter planes, in addition to keeping constantly alert for juicy targets.

The "Photo Joe" pilots each fly over Burma two or three times a week. They seldom are intercepted by the Japanese because they flash past long before the enemy can get into the air.

Two Elevator Men In Strike Arrested

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Two striking Rockefeller Center elevator operators were arrested today as partial service was established in the 12 buildings where attendants walked out last night.

The men were charged with disorderly conduct in threatening an operator who was running one of the 75 elevators in service. Still shut down, however, were 120 other lifts.

Despite the emergency service, thousands of office workers trudged up endless flights of stairs in order to begin their day's work. Many of them had walked down the same stairs when the walkout occurred at last night's rush hour.

Gilbert-Isle Raid Hints Drive To Oust Foe in Central Pacific

Continued from Page 1

ern Gilberts, also were hit by combined Army and Navy air forces.

Admiral Nimitz said that heavy damage was done to each of the four bases and that although heavy opposition was encountered, United States losses totaled only four planes.

That the Japanese expect an all-out attack in the Pacific can perhaps be inferred from the failure of the enemy to reinforce its garrisons at New Georgia Island in the Solomons and in New Guinea. This would seem to indicate that the Japanese are preparing to meet the attack by a general withdrawal along the entire South Pacific flank, including Rabaul, to a greatly shortened defense line nearer Japan in which Truk would be the keystone.

Japanese military planners cannot help but envisage the approaching day when a decisive blow will be struck at Burma and later in China. And they know they cannot defend with their depleted fleet and air arm a perimeter line which extends some 20,000 miles.

Viewing the massive preparations for blows all along the line, they have no alternative but to shorten their lines and lessen the cost of defense. There is very little expectation here that the Japanese are looking forward to invading the United States, or for that matter Hawaii or Australia. In the past three months, the balance of striking power has shifted to the Allied side and with new United States warships arriving continually and the once meager United States air fleet at last building to battle proportion, the Japanese can readily see they must now concentrate on defense. They probably figure now that if they can defend long enough, and make the Allied offensives costly enough the war will end in a stalemate, leaving them in possession of portions of China, the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies.

Lately the weakened condition of the Japanese naval and air fleets has been glaringly apparent. The Gilbert Island raids were virtually ignored by the Japanese fleet, which now probably is so reduced that it is being held only for the vital defense of the inner Empire waters.

As compared with the Sept. 1 raid against Marcus Island the Gilbert Island's raid was fraught with far greater potentialities for opposition.

Marcus is isolated and is separated from its nearest neighbor by nearly 1,000 miles. Tarawa, on the other hand, is surrounded by Japanese bases both in the Gilberts and also in the Marshalls just northward. It is unlikely a striking force would be able to pierce these strong defenses and carry out a raid without some degree of opposition.

It is pointed out here that raids of this type have very little permanent damage effect. No matter how many bombs are dropped against runways it is a simple effort to repair them in a few hours.

Definite Value

However, the pair of raids this month have a definite value. First, it has been pointed out here they have an important morale effect. Second, and more important, they provide valuable training for pilots, ships, and other personnel participating.

Most pilots in these raids probably did not have previous experience and the Gruman Hellcats they fly still require longer combat time before they can be expected to operate with maximum efficiency. The same goes for many of the surface craft used. The raids are serving to whip together the type of fighting amphibious team needed for bigger jobs they are about to undertake.

Actually the significance of the raids far surpasses their immediate operational value, especially when posed against the backdrop of imposing action on nearly all other fronts in the Pacific.

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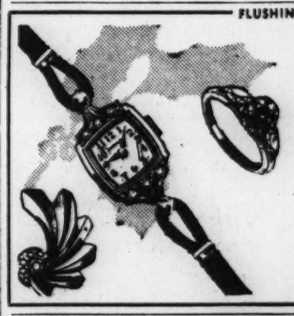
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Hull Hears the People's Voice In Vote on Fulbright Resolve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Expressing deep gratification over passage of the Fulbright Resolution by the House of Representatives, Secretary of State Cordell Hull termed the overwhelming vote a sure reflection of the "determination of the people of the United States to collaborate effectively with other nations after the war to keep the peace."

Simultaneously, turning at his press conference to more immediate matters of wartime collaboration, Secretary Hull announced the first meeting of the Mediterranean Commission, on which the United States, Great Britain, Russia and possibly China and the French Committee of National Liberation will be represented, would be held at a very early date.

The Mediterranean sessions, however, will be largely of a fact-finding nature, leading up to later tripartite and United Nations conferences to follow, for the delegates will be without power to make binding commitments, Mr. Hull declared.

Direct Quotation Allowed

Mr. Hull's feeling regarding passage of the Fulbright Resolution was such that he waived the usual rule against direct quotation, expressing his views in these words:

"It is exceedingly gratifying that the House of Representatives has passed the Fulbright Resolution with such an overwhelming majority. I believe that the members of the House, who have just returned from their constituencies, reflect in this action the determination of the people of the United States to collaborate effectively with other nations after the war to keep the peace.

"It is significant and commendable that in the Committee on Foreign Affairs and on the floor of the House the discussions of this resolution have been on a high plane and have been carried on in a nonpartisan spirit."

Commission a "Convenience"

Meanwhile, Secretary Hull's remarks concerning the imminent meeting of the Mediterranean Commission were interpreted in some quarters as tending to limit the scope of that body's activity. Mr. Hull characterized the Commission merely as quite a convenience and said it would be useful in assembling facts and disseminating them back to the main United Nations.

In other quarters it is believed that the Mediterranean Commission is of by no means a temporary nature, but will increase in stature with usage, becoming the main vehicle for British-United States-Russian-French collaboration and political-economic control in the Mediterranean and making vital decisions with respect to the various Balkan and Mediterranean land as they are freed from German domination or throw off the Axis yoke.

The caliber of official appointed as chief United States representative to the Commission will indicate its importance, it is believed here. Secretary Hull said Washington's representative had not yet been selected. The British have already named Richard D. McMillan, their ministerial representative, as their emissary in North Africa and it is quite possible that Alexander Bogomolov, Russian Ambassador to the governments in exile in London, who for many weeks was prevented from visiting Algiers by Anglo-American diplomacy, may be the Russian representative.

Chinese and French

Secretary Hull said he was not sure yet whether China or the French Committee of National Liberation would be represented.

Asked regarding the immediate future of Corsica where French troops, American Rangers and patriot fighters are making headway against the German garrison, Mr. Hull said that after military occupation, local French authorities would be relied upon to restore order and control affairs in similar fashion to the use of Sicilians in Sicily.

Asked whether the United States had delivered Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco a forthright warning similiar to that sped by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden against the further participation of Spanish troops in the war against Russia, Mr. Hull replied only that the United States Government was keeping the Spanish Government informed of the military situation and exigencies.

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Associated Press

He Gets a Place in History

When Representative William J. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas took his seat in the National Legislature, he not only was one of the youngest among the Congressmen, but he had no idea that in so short a time he would be one of the best known. Nor did he suspect when he submitted his forty-odd worded resolution in the House placing Congress on the side of furthering postwar co-operation in ways to provide world peace that it would become a historic document. But it has, and here Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York and Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, who shepherded the resolution through the House, congratulate him on his success.

29 Who Voted 'Nay' On Fulbright Resolve

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 23

Twenty - nine Representatives voted against the Fulbright resolution for an active American part in postwar machinery to preserve peace.

Democrats against the resolution were: O'Brien of Michigan, Tarver, Whelchel.

There were 26 Republicans voting no: Bishop, Bradley of Michigan, Brehm, Busbey, Carson, Clevenger, Crawford, Day, Ellis, Elmer, Gearhart, Heidinger, Hoffman, Anton J. Johnson, Jones, Knutson, Lambertson, Lemke, Reece, Reed of Illinois, Reed of New York, Rowe, Short, Smith of Ohio, Sumner of Illinois, Woodruff.

Greeks Draft Postwar Plans Despite Nazis

Continued from Page 1

reasons, for they lie close to the Turkish mainland. But racially and linguistically the islands are Greek and the Greeks have long claimed them. The Allies must thus decide between two friendly countries. In the past the Greeks have feared that the Allied need for keeping neutral Turkey friendly might lead them to promise the Dodecanese to the Turks.

Lately, however, especially since Italy's surrender, the balance in the Mediterranean world has shifted so far to the Allies' favor that the Greeks feel there no longer is any need for bribing anyone to stay friendly. Their war record, they feel clearly, entitles them to the Dodecanese, especially in view of the repressive taxation policy the Turks recently have adopted towards their Greek, Armenian, Jewish, and other minorities.

Mamaless Piglets Raised on Bottle

MELVIN, Iowa, Sept. 23 (AP)—An Iowa farm woman's tireless energy in raising 23 motherless piglets by means of a nursing bottle has produced 4,600 pounds of pork.

Last March when the little pigs were left motherless on the farm of Mrs. Conrad Steiglitz she went into action with a nursing bottle and hot sand. For five weeks the pigs were fed from the bottle and she placed bags of heated sand around the litter to keep them warm. Then Mrs. Stieglitz trained them to drink from a through.

All the pigs lived and now average 180 to 200 pounds. Mrs. Stieglitz will feed the porkers new soft corn and later will send them to market.

Livestock experts describe her accomplishment "very unusual."

Lines go forward in this newest hairstyle creation! Back swirled or shingled. Call for custom-made adaptation. Consultation complimentary.
Christian Frederick JUNGST
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Two Vital Congress Steps Echo Grass-Roots Orders

Continued from Page 1

resolution by two third, then the Senate probably will do the same thing. Party lines almost disappeared in the vote—that is an optimistic sign, too. The words of the resolution may be interpreted to mean a great deal, perhaps an end to traditional American isolationism. On this dramatic basis iridescent hopes may be built.

Actually, most Congressmen realize that the passage meant neither of these two extremes. It was part of an educational process, part of a trend. The United States is in the same swing away from isolationism that it was in the equivalent period of World War I. Future events will tell whether the trend continues, or is checked by another Harding.

So far, the Fulbright resolution, preceded by the Mackinac Republican resolution, are significant steps in the same direction. The very debate has had a stimulating effect. Washington's air is more than ever electric with speculation on postwar world programs and real hope is dawning.

Much the same air of an immediate, combined with a future problem, is involved in the fight over Senator Burton K. Wheeler's effort to make a specially exempted class of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers. All indications point to a resounding defeat for the Senator. Senator Wheeler called dramatic attention to the problem when he wired Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley last summer demanding that he rush back to Washington to block the draft boards' induction move. Senator Wheeler has stage-managed his performance since then well. The evidence, nevertheless, accumulates that his support is falling away from him.

The Senator's record, since the war started, has been that of an almost constant critic.

Isolationist Stand

There is reason to believe that even though he loses this engagement he will continue the battle. Each accretion of dissatisfaction he is able to muster may strengthen his ultimate position. Senator Wheeler has been at the heart of one controversy after another since before Pearl Harbor. There is little reason to believe that when the war ends his original isolationism will not reassert itself. At that time, he presumably will make common cause with other strong isolationist elements that are already in evidence.

Hothouse of Rumors

These elements have appeared strikingly since Congress reconvened in the hot-house of capital rumor-forcing over the respective positions of Generals Marshall and MacArthur.

Anyone who ignores these elements, strikingly revealed in the past week, fails to see the real situation in the wartime capital and country at large.

These elements have two great hatreds—one for President Roosevelt and the other for "internationism," symbolized largely for them in the British Empire.

Thus, in the past week, Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois, a representative of the Chicago Tribune school, in a fanatical speech on the floor charged that the British were trying to oust General Marshall because he "stands up for American rights." In the same speech she also charged Roosevelt with creating a virtual dictatorship.

MacArthur Boom

The same group, backed by the Patterson - McCormick - Hearst press, is trying to build General MacArthur into a political rival of Mr. Roosevelt. It is hard to believe that the able General would permit himself to be so used, but some of his statements, particularly the curious one on Sept. 21, filled with nobility and self-abnegation, have at least made politically minded Washington correspondents rub their eyes. The implication of the General's remark is that he thinks he is being relegated to a subordinate position while an Englishman—Lord Louis Mountbatten—moves ahead.

Naturally this is seized upon by the Patterson-McCormick press, the same group that this week published a list of Rhodes scholars in Washington as evidence of a British "plot." The Washington outlet of this chain writes typically today:

"It has long been regarded as gospel in the Capital that the nation's most brilliant General (MacArthur) has been in virtual exile because the New Dealers fear he may be the Republican candidate for President in 1944."

All these three incidents, the Fulbright resolution, the opposition to the Wheeler bill, and controversy over the generals, fit into one pattern.

Congress has returned from the electorate with the great majority eager for some form of co-operative postwar world action.

But at the same time powerful forces are at work, fighting on the edges, sowing suspicion, utilizing anti-Roosevelt feeling, and doing what they can to slow down the international movement.

The real battle will come when it is necessary to translate vague aspirations for world collaboration into concrete proposals. It is a repeat engagement of the same battle that occurred once before—in 1919-1920.

Trinidad Enforces Rubber Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — All rubber plantations in Trinidad, British West Indies, have been ordered by the Government to establish active production, and owners failing to comply will be required to permit the Trinidad Department of Agriculture to organize the output.

If costs of operation by the Government are not compensated for by the sales of rubber, the losses will be considered as a prior lien on the property, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

Second Relief Plan to Go To United Nations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—A second tentative draft for a United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization has been completed and is being sent to allied governments for approval.

Diplomatic circles predict that Herbert H. Lehman, head of United states Foreign relief, will be Director General.

Since the original United States draft was turned down by other governments, two important changes have been made.

One revision is based on suggestions from a number of smaller powers in the United Nations, spearheaded by the Netherlands. It makes clear that the Central Committee composed of Britain, the U. S. S. R., China and the United States would be completely responsible to the Council of all United Nations delegates.

The Netherlands rejected the first draft because the Committee would be "too powerful" and the plan did "not seem compatible with Democratic principles."

The Central Committee is to function as an interim group when the Council is not holding one of its planned semi-annual meetings. The first Council meeting may be in November.

Congressional opinion was behind the second change, which makes specific provision that all commitments and agreements by members of the relief organization are to be in accordance with their own constitutional and legislative procedures.

Appointment of Mr. Lehman as Director General would clear up conflicting reports about whether he will remain at his present job as head of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

In the wake of recent State Department orders exerting control over all civilian agencies of the Government whose activities impinge on foreign relations, there has been speculation that the former New York Governor would feel hamstrung and resign.

Actually, it was learned at the State Department, Mr. Lehman's present job was never considered more than temporary until the United Nations setup could be organized.

Mr. Lehman, if named to the new post, would probably not be responsible to the State Department, nor to the American Government directly.

The organization is to deal with immediate problems of relief in both liberated and allied nations. It also will set in motion steps for stimulating agriculture and industry in those countries.

Jeanne Rousseau Hats
19 West 57th St., N. Y.

BACK THE ATTACK
Buy an EXTRA WAR BOND this month in the Third War Loan
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WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK

Labor's 15 Day 'Escape' Rule Poses Problem for Inventor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Maintenance of membership, a form of union security devised by the National War Labor Board, posed this problem for its inventor today: Should a 15-day "escape" period be provided when a contract carrying maintenance of membership comes up for renewal?

The Shipbuilding Commission, whose decisions are reviewable by NWLB, ordered the "escape" period Sept. 22 in the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company case, although acknowledging that "expediency might dictate another course." The Federal Shipbuilding contract with the C. I. O. Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union expired in June but has been extended while NWLB studied the issues of a new agreement.

This is the first time the question has arisen.

The standard union maintenance clause provides that employees shall have 15 days to resign from the union if they wish. If they do not do so they thereby contract to maintain their membership for the duration of the contract. No present or future employee is required to join the union.

The Federal Shipbuilding contract was for one year. The issue now is whether another 15-day "escape" period should be provided when the contract is renewed. William E. Simkin, Chairman and public member of the Shipbuilding Commission, said in his opinion that he voted for the "escape" clause "in spite of his belief that industrial relations in these yards may not be improved and may be made more difficult by providing an 'escape' period."

"But the fact remains," he wrote, "that the maintenance of membership provision clearly provides that it is for the duration of the agreement. It is believed that more harm would be done if the War Labor Board through its Shipbuilding Commission should, in effect, nullify that condition under which maintenance of membership was granted than can result from any possible loss of membership as a result of the escape clause.

"Moreover, there is something to be said for the idea that, in the long run, the union itself will be in a stronger position if it begins this new agreement with members who are really members in fact."

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3RD WAR LOAN

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● The big drive is on! Not only on every battlefront—but on the home front, too. As the tempo of the war increases . . . as our fighting forces go all-out for INVASION, we folks back home must mobilize in their support.

We must back the attack with our dollars.

And that's what the 3rd War Loan Drive is for!

Today marks the opening of this vital drive, probably the most important appeal your government has ever made to you. Open your heart . . . and do your full part.

To reach our national quota everyone who possibly can must invest in at least one EXTRA $100 War Bond during the drive. AT LEAST $100. *More* if you can. That's in addition to your regular War Bond subscription. Invest out of your income . . . invest out of accumulated funds. Invest every dollar you can. For, one thing is certain—this is total war and everyone must do his full share. And that means you!

You know all about War Bonds. You know that every penny comes back to you with generous interest. That War Bonds are the safest investment in the world. That they help secure your future . . . hasten Victory. So now—today—let's all do our share. Back the invasion now—buy at least one *extra* $100 War Bond in September.

Safest Investments in the World

United States War Savings Bonds Series "E"; gives you back $4 for every $3 when the bond matures. Interest: 2.9% a year, compounded semi-annually, if held to maturity. Denominations: $25, $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Redemption: Anytime 60 days after issue date. Price: 75% of maturity value.

2½% Treasury Bonds of 1964-1969; readily marketable, acceptable as bank collateral. Redeemable at par and accrued interest for the purpose of satisfying Federal estate taxes. Dated September 15, 1943: due December 15, 1969. Denominations: $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000 and $1,000,000. Price: par and accrued interest.

Other securities: Series "C" Savings Notes; ⅞% Certificates of Indebtedness; 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-1953; United States Savings Bonds Series "F"; United States Savings Bonds Series "G."

BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS

This advertisement prepared under the auspices of the War Advertising Council in co-operation with the U. S. Treasury Department

Business Urges Extension Of WMC Stabilization Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States today highly commended and urged the extension of the War Manpower Commission's area labor-standardization program.

It contended that the WMC had demonstrated the soundness of its measures and declared that the proposed Austin-Wadsworth national service legislation was unnecessary. It recommended that the present voluntary effort be continued and strengthened.

The conclusions in this report were offered by the Chamber's Manufacture Committee.

"As to whether legislation is needed to strengthen the present employment machinery, the Committee withholds judgment, adding that what the situation needs at present is not so much legislation as competent administration.

Complicated Situation

"The manpower situation throughout the country," says the Committee, "has become exceedingly complicated.

"In the shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing industries there are acute shortages of manpower accompanied by high rates of labor turnover and resulting low utilization of the labor force. The railroads, notably in the Southwest and in the Far West, are being handicapped in their efforts to maintain the highly efficient operations of their lines because of the shortage of manpower. In agriculture, there are serious shortages in some areas.

"On the other hand, it is reported that in metal-working cities where there are no great new war plants increased efficiency and higher output per man have brought about a much improved situation.

"Recently, in view of some of the acute conditions to which reference has been made, notably those on the West Coast, the proposal for universal war service legislation has been renewed. In view of the renewed proposal for legislation and in the light of the earlier position of the Chamber that voluntary methods be given a fair trial, it has been considered desirable to inquire with respect to the results of operation of the WMC area-stabilization plans which are generally in operation throughout the country. These plans have been established without the sanction of legislation.

Questions and Answers

"Reports have been received from industrial executives in 72 cities where thhere are manpower shortages. The most significant questions asked and the tabulations of the answers given are as follows:

"Is the area employment-stabilization plan of the War Manpower Commission which governs employment in your city generally in successful operation?

"Yes	50
"Yes, with qualifications	12
"No	4

"Has the stabilization plan stopped the pirating of labor by employers and the shopping around of workers to get new jobs?

"Yes	17
"Partially	43
"No	7

"How is the 'statement of availability' procedure working out?

"Satisfactorily	45
"Fairly well	14
"Unsatisfactorily	5

Soundness Demonstrated

"Although the results obtained from questionnaires are frequently of doubtful dependability, it seems safe to assume from the foregoing tabulations that the operations of the WMC area-stabilization plans have demonstrated the soundness of the approach to the solution of our manpower problems.

"These stabilization plans are referred to as voluntary plans. More accurately, they are democratic plans in that the original plans were developed by management-labor committees in general conformity with a pattern established by the War Manpower Commission. It is probable that the generally favorable results from their operation can be attributed to the wholesome co-operation of the representatives of management and of labor in establishing them and to the willingness of the majority of employers to accept the restrictions on their peacetime freedom of action in the recruitment of workers.

"Unfortunately, it is now becoming evident that the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission intends to restrict the prerogatives of local agencies as is evidenced by the recent announcement of mandatory procedures applicable to Pacific Coast cities.

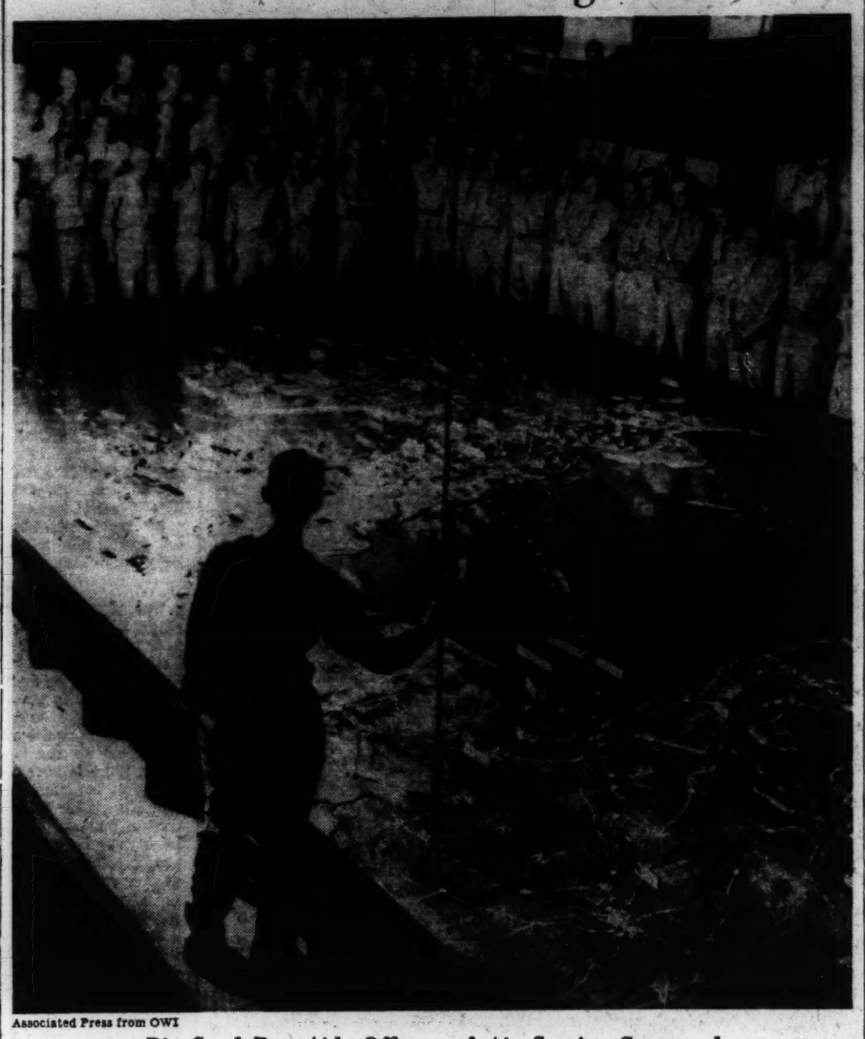
"We believe that the present program should be continued and every effort made to strengthen and make more efficient the operation of area manpower-stabilization plans. Regional and area manpower committees should be allowed freedom of action in working out and applying corrective measures for their own manpower difficulties.

Judgment Withheld

"The question may be asked as to whether the Chamber, under its existing policy, should urge legislation that would strengthen the present employment machinery. Withholding final judgment on this question it appears that what the situation needs at present is not legislation but competent administration.

"With respect to war-service legislation of the kind contemplated in the bill now before committees of Congress (S. 666 by Senator Warren R. Austin-H. R. 1742 by Representative James W. Wadsworth), which would require civilians to contribute by personal service to the war effort in a noncombatant capacity' we urged that the Chamber express opposition. Such legislation would stifle willing effort and substitute compulsion."

Sands of Time Running Faster



Associated Press from OWI

Big Sand Box Aids Officers of Air Service Command

Officers of the United States Air Service Command in postgraduate course at Warner Robins Depot, Ga., are taught by means of a big sand box their functions in the moving of troops and establishing of operations in theaters overseas. Note that the big floor relief map includes the British Isles, parts of France, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark. Berlin is seen in lower right.

Canadian Services Seek More Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

More women are needed in Canada's armed forces, and a new campaign is being launched to encourage enlistment of single women from 18 to 45, and married women, too, if they have no dependent children, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

There are now 30,000 women enlisted in the Canadian armed services, 12,500 of which are in the Air Force, 11,500 in the Army, 3,000 in the Navy, and 2,500 in the nursing services.

Eminent Lawyers Point Way To Free States of Poll Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—A memorandum signed by 10 outstanding American lawyers, six from poll-tax States, holding the anti-poll tax bill in Congress to be constitutional, marked the opening gun today of a new drive to outlaw, by Congressional action, the poll tax in the seven States where this delimitation of democracy still persists.

First efforts of supporters will go toward assuring that the anti-poll tax bill, passed May 25 by the House by a vote of 265 to 110, wil be reported out favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee for Senate action. Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi, who successfully led the filibuster which destroyed the earlier poll tax repeal bill, has threatened to filibuster again for 18 months, if need be, to defeat this legislation.

Since some members of Congress have sought to evade the poll-tax issue by contending that it was outside the power of Congress to tackle except through a constitutional amendment, today's broadside by 10 prominent lawyers is designed to breach this legal argument.

Tennessee Stands Pat

When Tennesse's Legislature recently voted to abolish that State's poll tax, the move was hailed in many quarters as the proper method of removing this voting restriction. The quick invalidation of the new law by the Tennessee Supreme Court, July 2, 1943, showed, however, that the poll tax was solidly embedded in the State Constitution.

The fact that the poll tax is embedded in the constitutions of a majority of the poll tax States, and that these constitutions offer great and delaying obstacles to successful amendment is held to indicate that, if the tax is to be abolished, it can be accomplished by Federal legislation alone. The legal memorandum by the 10 lawyers is designed to argue the complete constitutionality of such a step.

The signed lawyers' opinion, released by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, declares:

"The basic issue is not whether the States have power to prescribe the qualifications for the federal suffrage. The Constitution provides that to vote in Congressional elections the voters shall have 'the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.' The basic question is whether the payment of a poll tax is a 'qualification' for voting in the constitutional sense."

Quote Concurring Opinions

In making this determination they quote from a concurring opinion of Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson in Edwards vs. California, who said:

"We should say now, and in no uncertain terms that a man's mere property status, without more, cannot be used by a State to test, qualify, or limit his rights as a citizen of the United States. . . . The mere state of being without funds is a neutral fact—constitutionally an irrelevance, like race, creed or color."

The 10 lawyers signing the memorandum are:

George Gordon Battle of North Carolina and Virginia, long a leading member of the New York Bar. Walton Hamilton of Tennessee, now Professor of Constitutional Law at Yale Law School. Myres McDougal of Mississippi, also of Yale Law School, and Edwin Borchard of the same school. Leon Greene of Louisiana and Texas, now Dean of Northwestern Law School. Robert K. Wettach and M. T. van Hecke, Dean and ex-Dean of the Law School, University of North Carolina. Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of Wisconsin Law School, and Charles Bunn of the same school, Walter Gelhorn of Columbia Law School.

Points to Way Out

Appended to the "opinion" is also a statement by Irving Brant, constitutional authority and author of "Storm Over the Constitution," who declares that the poll tax "violates and can be abolished by Congress under Article IV, Section 4, which says that 'the United States shall guarantee to every State in this union a republican form of government.'

"It violates and can be abolished by Congress," he adds, "under the Fourteenth Amendment, which says that 'no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.'"

The corrupting influence of the poll tax, Mr. Brant adds, "is due to the fact that the disqualification can more easily be removed by an agent of political corruption than by the victim of the disfranchisement. Either in accordance with state law or in violation of state law, corrupt political machines buy up poll tax receipts for those whose votes can be controlled."

Quoted also is the statement by James Madison, who wrote in the Federalist:

"Who are to be the electors of the federal representatives? Not the rich, more than the poor; not the learned, more than the ignorant; not the haughty heirs of distinguished names, more than the humble sons of obscurity and unpropitious fortune. The electors are to be the great body of the people of the United States."

Illinois Operators Grant Mine Raise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The United Mine Workers and the Illinois Coal Operators Association announced today they had signed a new agreement which would increase the earnings of underground workers an average of $1.75 a day for a five-day week.

This would be accomplished by lengthening the work day and paying for travel time.

The agreement, subject to approval of the National War Labor Board and an increase in the ceiling price of coal, provides an entirely new basis for calculating the work day in bituminous mines.

The work day for underground men would be 8½ hours, including all time required in traveling from the portal of the mine at the beginning of a shift until they emerge at the end of the shift.

This would supplant the present seven-hour day which covers only actual productive time at the working place.

The wage rate would be at straight time for the first 40 hours of the week and time and one half thereafter, in accordance with provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This would mean increased earnings of approximately $5 for the 35th to the 40th hour and $3.75 for the 2½ hours thereafter.

Bevin Seeks Womanpower

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Urging that every provision be made for "the titanic struggle facing us in 1944," Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said today that the British Cabinet had given priority to aircraft construction and urged women up to 50 to go to work in plane factories at once.

In a review of Great Britain's manpower situation given before the House of Commons he reported that:

Mobilization has reached a stage not excelled in any other country.

Nearly 23,000,000 out of 33,000,000 persons between 14 and 64 who are available for work are in the armed services, civil defense, or part-time employment.

Seven million women are doing part-time work. More than a million women are doing voluntary, non-paid jobs.

Ninety-one per cent of Britain's unmarried women between 18 and 40 are employed. Over 80 per cent of childless married women in that group also are working.

More than a million men and women over 65 are in the war effort.

Two and a quarter million more people are employed in munitions making than at the end of the last war.

U. S. Is Warned Axis Seeks To Ruin War Loan

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said today that the issue at stake in the third war loan drive was, "Do the American people want to continue the volunteer plan?" for financing the conflict.

"There is a lot of short-wave propaganda coming from Japan and Germany," Secretary Morgenthau said as he started a bond drive tour through New York City. "They are trying to break up this drive. The eyes of all the world are upon us."

The drive, he said during an inspection of the Seventh District of the Community Sales Division, was "about two-third" completed, "but there still are a lot of doorbells to ring."

Rhode Island Tops

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Rhode Island stands today the second State to exceed its quota in the $15,000,000,000 third war loan drive as the national total went to $11,700,000,000.

The $53,000,000 in war bond sales today indicated the drive was leveling off to roughly a half-billion-dollar a day average with most of the "big money"—corporation investments—already subscribed.

Of the national total, the $10,000,000,000 quota for corporate investments was 87 per cent subscribed, while the remainder, allotted for individual purchases, was only 39 per cent subscribed.

Although Rhode Island went $1,000,000 above its $81,000,000 quota, officials of the drive there reported to the Treasury that they were far from satisfied and would redouble their efforts to boost small bond sales.

Maryland on Monday became the first State to go over the top, and the latest Treasury report showed it at 108 per cent. Ohio was in third place at 88 per cent, with New York 87 per cent.

Other State percentages were: Alabama 61; Arizona 45; Arkansas 33; Northern California 51; Southern California 46; Colorado 54; Connecticut 73; Delaware 74; District of Columbia 60; Florida 61; Georgia 48; Idaho 40; Illinois 79; Indiana 62; Iowa 59; Kansas 43; Kentucky 56; Louisiana 48; Maine 68, Massachusetts 67; Michigan 60; Minnesota 81; Mississippi 47; Missouri 54; Montana 55; Nebraska 45, Nevada 53, New Hampshire 78; New Jersey 53; New Mexico 41; North Carolina 69; North Dakota 58; Oklahoma 51; Oregon 48; Pennsylvania 66; South Carolina 53; South Dakota 51; Tennessee 60; Texas 58; Utah 78; Vermont 49; Virginia 63; Washington 64; West Virginia 79; Wisconsin 56; and Wyoming 51.

Hail Kate Smith

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Radio songstress Kate Smith completed a 17-hour, one-woman bond-selling spree over the Columbia Broadcasting System today and counted a total of $30,407,500 in War Bond pledges.

Miss Smith, who last October sold more than $2,000,000 worth of bonds in a similar campaign, made two-minute appeals on all CBS programs from 8 a. m. Sept. 21 to 1 a. m. Sept. 22.

Eden Sees Coming Months Bettering Soviet Relations

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in an optimistic survey of relations with Soviet Russia, predicted that "in the next few months" there is opportunity "for us, the United States and Russia to reach a lasting understanding."

He assured the House of Commons, "if we can do that, even the horrors of this war will not have been in vain. It is to that work we have set our hands."

Speaking at the closing sessions of the war debate yesterday, he vigorously repudiated any allegation that the AMG—Allied Military Government for Occupied Territory—had maintained Fascist officials in office.

Home People to Rule

In friendly Allied territory, he said, "it is our intention at the very earliest possible moment after landing that the administration shall be turned to the friendly liberated country with whom we are in relation, or to some authority representing that country."

Mr. Eden contradicted critics who accuse the Government of having been remiss in its dealings with Russia. "If there has not been as many personal exchanges by the leading persons of the two Governments as we would like," he declared, "it is fair to say we have made more than our share of efforts to meet our Allies."

With reference to the Anglo-Soviet treaty signed last year and subsequent relations between the two governments, Mr. Eden reported:

No Cause for Reproach

"I can honestly say that we do not feel that we have anything to reproach ourselves with in our efforts to give effect to that treaty."

But he went on to point out that if the two countries are to understand one another, "we must be frank with one another," and he added that "there is too much history of past misunderstanding to pretend that differences do not exist if, in fact, they do exist."

"Sometimes our Russian friends say to us, and frequently," he continued, "that we do not understand their point of view,

"On these occasions they express themselves clearly, even forcibly. I make no complaint about that, but there are occasions also when we feel that they do not understand our point of view and I believe it to be in the ultimate interests of our good relations that we should speak out on these occasions."

Cites Soviet Attitude

As an example, Mr. Eden cited an article in the Soviet newspaper "War and the Working Classes" which said that in the first stages of the present war a wide mass of English workers maintained a more or less critical waiting attitude toward the war, but when Hitler invaded the Soviet, English workers began to support the war effort, placing in forefront the war against Germany and its accomplices.

The Foreign Secretary pointed out that "these publications do not appear in Soviet Russia if they run strongly counter to the views of the Government."

Mr. Eden said that there would be times when the countries had differing views, "but broadly the interests of this country, of the British Commonwealth, of the United States, of Russia, and of China are the same because, broadly, our interests do not clash and all of our interests are in peace."

ABC of What to Do With Treasure Trove

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seven workers found $170 in gold coins under an old tree they uprooted.

Under State law, they must:

(A) Notify the county commissioners.

(B) Advertise their find in a newspaper.

(C) Split with the county if no owner appears—after they've waited one year.

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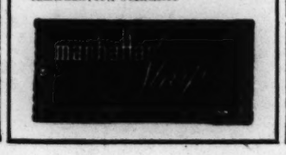

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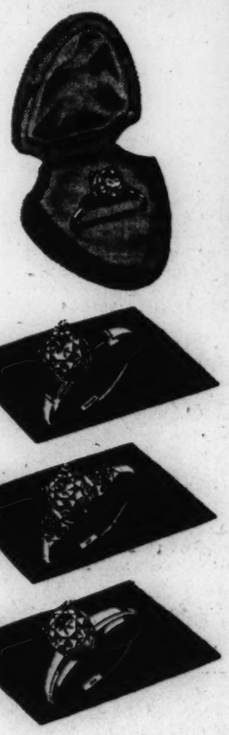

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The Home Forum

Sacrifice and Praise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE THIRTEENTH CHAPTER of the epistle to the Hebrews (verse 15), the writer earnestly exhorts his brethren as follows: "Let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to his name."

It is well known that primitive worshipers were content to offer to God the first fruits of their fields and flocks, but the author of Hebrews sets the standard of worship above mere periodic ceremonial ritualism when he requires "the fruit of our lips" as a continuous offering of praise to God. According to Hastings' Bible Dictionary, "praise is the recognition and acknowledgment of merit." Applying this definition to the above text, it is apparent that the possessor of all true merit is God, and that mankind should recognize and acknowledge this merit continually. In practice, however, mortals have too often reversed this process by bestowing praise on persons and things and forgetting that God is the source of all good. Idolatry is the antithesis of true religion, and the remedy for the belief in many gods is a right understanding, acknowledgment, and love of the only true God.

* * *

The discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy enables us to understand many things about the Bible that before were obscure. For example, the spiritual interpretation of the appellation "Lamb of God," which John the Baptist applied to Christ Jesus, is found on page 590 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as follows: "The spiritual idea of Love; self-immolation; innocence and purity; sacrifice."

The habit of attributing merits and demerits to human beings and material things has tended to obscure, in large measure, the impersonal nature of both good and evil. The apostle's exhortation to "offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually" turns our attention in the right direction, for when the all-inclusiveness of the infinite Mind, which embraces all that is good in man and the universe, is acknowledged, there will be no time for evil thoughts and no place for their demoralizing effect.

* * *

It is a significant fact that the verb "to praise" is derived from the same root as the words "prize," "price," "appraise," and "appreciate," all of which denote merit or value. As applied to Deity, praise must be "continual," because each day and hour supplies added opportunity to become better acquainted with God's unlimited goodness. This point is made clear by Mrs. Eddy in her book, "No and Yes" (p. 39), where she writes of prayer as understood in Christian Science: "It makes new and scientific discoveries of God, of His goodness and power. It shows us more clearly than we saw before, what we already have and are; and most of all, it shows us what God is." When prayer is thus offered, it becomes a genuine sacrifice of praise, for it magnifies one's sense of God's goodness and reveals man's inherent capacity to receive, enjoy, and reflect that goodness.

* * *

"Giving thanks to his name," furthermore, has the effect of lifting one's sense of values from matter to Spirit, where no evil can enter, and where the law of Love reigns supreme. This is what the Master implied in his parable of the hidden treasure, wherein he said (Matthew 13:44), "The kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field." This man esteemed the value of his discovery so highly that he gladly disposed of all his worldly possessions in order that he might obtain the supreme object of his heart's desire. The parable aptly illustrates the animating motive for the "sacrifice of praise."

In his epistle to the Romans, Paul wrote (12:1), "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." True sacrifice and praise are the perennial fruits of that unselfish service, which characterizes the spirit of genuine Christianity, and plays such an essential part in Christian Science healing. Vital proofs of this healing are heard in the Wednesday evening meetings held in Christian Science churches, and authenticated testimonies of reformation and healing are published in the Christian Science periodicals. The purpose to render praise to God continually is well expressed in the following lines from a familiar hymn (Hymnal, No. 225):

"Henceforth my great concern shall be
To love and praise Thee more."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A MAN: *A Painting by Joos van Cleve*

JOOS VAN CLEVE, the Elder, was a Flemish artist who was active during the years 1507-1540. He is one of those painters about whom little is known. He painted in Antwerp, where he became a master of the Guild of Antwerp, and it is believed he spent a brief period in Cologne. Carl van Mander in his "Schilderboeck," which was first published in Haarlem in 1604, called him "a pearl in the crown of painting." He mentions his beautiful style of painting figures, and his special predilection for painting the Madonna and angels. Van Mander also wrote that Joos was a proud and haughty man, who considered that no limit could be set upon the value of his paintings. He declared him the best colorist of his time, held in high esteem by art collectors.

This portrait by Joos van Cleve is said to be of his later period. It is wrought with delicacy and refinement. The Flemish artist maintains his respect for clear, well-defined lines of pattern, producing the illusion of form through suggestion and fine gradations. The tonal quality is rich: the hair reddish, the hat and surcoat black, the doublet red, and the sleeve of ornate gray fabric.

Leo van Puyvelde, Chief Curator of the Royal Museums of Belgium, wrote a few years ago: "Sincerity and the eager desire for careful workmanship, these are the two characteristics by which Flemish art may be distinguished from the art of other countries." Such traits are easily discerned in this beautiful portrait.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Opfer und Lob

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM 13. KAPITEL des Briefs an die Hebräer (Vers 15) ermahnt der Verfasser seine Brüder ernstlich: „So lasset uns nun opfern das Lobopfer Gott allezeit, das ist die Frucht der Lippen, die seinen Namen bekennen".

Bekanntlich begnügten sich die Anbeter des Altertums damit, daß sie Gott die Erstlinge ihrer Früchte und Herden opferten; aber der Verfasser des Hebräerbriefs setzt die Norm der Anbetung über bloßen förmlichen Brauch, wenn er „die Frucht der Lippen" als beständiges Lobopfer für Gott fordert. Nach Hastings Bibelwörterbuch ist „Lob das Erkennen und Anerkennen des Verdienstes". Durch Anwendung dieser Begriffsbestimmung auf obige Bibelstelle wird es klar, daß alles wahre Verdienst Gott zukommt, und daß die Menschheit dieses Verdienst beständig erkennen und anerkennen sollte. In der Praxis haben aber die Sterblichen diesen Vorgang allzuoft umgekehrt, indem sie Personen und Dinge priesen und vergaßen, daß Gott die Quelle alles Guten ist. Abgötterei ist der Gegensatz zu wahrer Religion; und das Heilmittel für den Glauben an viele Götter ist, den einen wahren Gott recht zu verstehen, anzuerkennen und zu lieben.

Die Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft durch Mary Baker Eddy befähigt uns, vieles in der Bibel, was uns vorher unklar war, zu verstehen. So finden wir z. B. die Bennennung „Lamm Gottes", die Johannes der Täufer Christus Jesus beilegte, auf Seite 590 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" geistig ausgelegt als „die geistige Idee der Liebe; Selbstaufopferung; Unschuld und Reinheit; Opfer".

Die Gewohnheit, Menschen und materiellen Dingen Verdienste und Missetaten zuzuschreiben, hat dazu geführt, die Unpersönlichkeit sowohl des Guten als auch des Bösen in großem Maße zu verdunkeln. Die Ermahnung des Apostels, „Gott allezeit das Lobopfer zu opfern", lenkt unsere Aufmerksamkeit in die rechte Richtung; denn wenn die Allumfassenheit des unendlichen Gemüts, die alles Gute im Menschen und im Weltall in sich schließt, anerkannt wird, gibt es keine Zeit für böse Gedanken und keinen Platz für ihre entsittlichende Wirkung.

Es ist bedeutsam, daß im Englischen das Zeitwort für preisen von derselben Wurzel abgeleitet ist wie die (englischen) Wörter für belohnen, Preis, einschätzen und wertschätzen, die alle den Begriff von Verdienst oder Wert in sich schließen. Wir müssen Gott „allezeit" preisen, weil jeder Tag und jede Stunde weitere Gelegenheit bieten, mit Gottes unendlicher Güte besser vertraut zu werden. Mrs. Eddy macht dies in ihrem Buch „Nein und Ja" klar, wenn sie über das Gebet, wie es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstanden wird, schreibt (S. 39): „Es macht neue und wissenschaftliche Entdeckungen von Gott, von Seiner Güte und Kraft. Es zeigt uns klarer, als wir zuvor erkannten, was wir schon haben und sind; und vor allem zeigt es uns, was Gott ist". So dargebrachtes Gebet ist ein echtes Lobopfer; denn es erweitert unsern Sinn der Güte Gottes und enthüllt die dem Menschen innewohnende Fähigkeit, diese Güte zu empfangen, zu genießen und widerzuspiegeln.

„Seinen Namen bekennen", hebt auch unsern Sinn der Werte von der Materie zum Geist empor, wo nichts Böses hineinkommen kann, und wo das Gesetz der Liebe allerhaben regiert. Hierauf wies der Meister in seinem Gleichnis vom verborgenen Schatz hin, als er sagte (Matth. 13, 44): „Das Himmelreich ist gleich einem verborgenen Schatz im Acker, welchen ein Mensch fand und verbarg ihn und ging hin vor Freuden über denselben und verkaufte alles, was er hatte, und kaufte den Acker". Dieser Mensch schätzte den Wert seiner Entdeckung so hoch ein, daß er gern seinen ganzen weltlichen Besitz hingab, um den höchsten Gegenstand seines Herzenswunsches zu erlangen. Das Gleichnis veranschaulicht treffend den Beweggrund zu dem „Lobopfer".

In seinem Briefe an die Römer (K. 12, 1) schrieb Paulus: „Ich ermahne euch nun, liebe Brüder, durch die Barmherzigkeit Gottes, daß ihr eure Leiber begebet zum Opfer, das da lebendig, heilig und Gott wohlgefällig sei, welches sei euer vernünftiger Gottesdienst". Wahres Opfer und wahre Lobpreisung sind die immerdauernden Früchte des selbstlosen Dienens, das den Geist des echten Christentums kennzeichnet und eine so wichtige Rolle beim christlich-wissenschaftlichen Heilen spielt. Wesentliche Beweise dieses Heilens kann man in den Mittwochabendversammlungen der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen hören, und beglaubigte Zeugnisse über Umwandlung und Heilung erscheinen in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften. Der Zweck, Gott beständig zu preisen, kommt in folgenden Zeilen eines bekannten Kirchenlieds schön zum Ausdruck (Hymnal, Nr. 225):

„Mein größtes Anliegen hinfort soll sein,
Dich mehr zu lieben und zu preisen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

In Condor Skies

The condor sways across the sky
Through Indian Summer,
Seeing the trees no longer pointed,
Seeing them spread and flattened into planes,
As if they were green mats
For smoother landing;
As if they drew birds down
To fold their wings.

The sheer cliff lowers to the lake;
The streams no longer crease the hills;
Somewhere the leveled crag is stepping-stone
From condor skies.

M. A. MAYS

On Choosing One's Own Education

A SARACEN UNIVERSITY had no program, no curriculum, no departments, no rules, no examinations; it gave no degrees nor diplomas. It was simply an institution of learning. Not of teaching, but of learning. A man, young or old, went to a university to learn what he wanted to know, just as an American goes to a grocery to get the food he wants.

Men who knew (or thought they knew) something, and wanted to teach it, opened a school to sell their knowledge. Success depended upon the demand for the knowledge they had. If they prospered, other teachers joined them. So the schools became universities, and century after century public-spirited men added buildings, just as individuals and groups of alumni add to American universities.

The teachers lectured in open classrooms. Anyone was welcome to listen. An incoming student wandered about, listening. When he decided upon the teacher he wanted, they discussed privately whatever he wanted to learn and needed to study, and agreed upon the fees. Then he joined the class regularly. If he was not satisfied, he could quit at any time and find another teacher. When he had learned what he wanted to know, he left the university to use his knowledge. . . .

A thousand years after the Saracens built these universities, far away in time and on a continent that they never knew existed, a revolutionary leader, Thomas Jefferson—who knew little or nothing about the Saracens—realized the dream of his life when he created the University of Virginia. His dream was a new kind of education.

Proudly, almost bragging a little, he wrote to a friend in the medieval-university system of Harvard, "We shall allow them [the students] uncontrolled choice in the lectures they shall choose to attend. Our institution will proceed on the principle . . . of letting everyone come and listen to whatever he thinks may improve the condition of his mind."

For more than nine hundred years the University of Cairo proceeded on precisely that principle. Until the end of the nineteenth century, Europeans were not able to impose upon that university any tinge of the European belief that minds acquire knowledge, not by actively seeking to know, but by passively being taught whatever Authority decides that they should know.—From "The Discovery of Freedom," by ROSE WILDER LANE. (New York: John Day.)

A Diver First Undertakes His Job

IN A DAY OR SO we had the routine of the ship settled down; everybody turned to, the weather remained clear and it wasn't long before we sailed the *Caroline Wright* . . . into the waters of Siguanea Bay, Isle of Pines, for a first stop. I knew there were a lot of sunken ships in that area, and I had what seemed to me a good slant on their location. The *Golden Hind* was not so very far away, and there were the *Santa Paula* and any number of others. . . .

One morning we reached a point between two lines of reef, near a cove of the Isle of Pines, where my records indicated a British frigate had gone down with considerable gold and silver in her chests. We decided to heave to there for our first dive. . . .

So I had plenty to think of while the others let me down the weighted rope, and George helped me adjust the helmet. When the rope hit bottom, it was just short of fourteen fathoms—eighty-four feet—which seemed to me then a terrific drop. . . . I was hoisted over the side, clambered clumsily down the Jacob's ladder, and followed the weighted rope that gave the direction where it angled off through the water. Slipping below the surface, I eased down into the depths. . . .

The blue-gray waters were threaded with streaks of color as dazzling parrot, butterfly and four-eyed fish swept past, flitting around my lines, paying me little attention. Graceful angel fish, marbled groupers, a cruel-jawed barracuda off to one side, a vermilion squirrel fish and a school of little azure things, the long gray torpedo of a shark; a big octopus, hovering with its long, slimy, suction-cupped tentacles, . . . all formed the moving life in this undersea picture, a welter of color and form.

The living coral, a tangled jungle of undersea forest, red, blue-green, purple, yellow, lay all around me. There were sea plumes, black and delicately woven; purple plumes, too, and golden and orange sea-fans waving gently back and forth as the deep currents swung over them like a wind over a wood. Schools of fish darted like birds through great rounded piles of crimson coral, disappeared among other tumbling masses of mauve and green that looked like great mushrooms. Huge scarlet bursts rose away along a sheer wall, past outcrops of rock; and beyond them were deep drops where the water fell, dark blue, into dangerous crevices. . . .

Wandering through the gnarled growths, I followed the beam of the line above my helmet, and presently saw something that made my heart-beat quicken. What was that blurred form off beyond a jut of coral? Was that the stump of a mast? Was the other dark line, projecting into the dimness, the poop of a high-sterned galleon? Moving closer to where it lay, lonely in a clear space, the thrilling thought flashed through me: "Here is treasure at last."

Then I came up to this find—and saw it was merely three great water-logged beams, piled crazily across each other, with sea fans nodding gently around them.—From "I Dive for Treasure," by LIEUT. HARRY E. RIESENBERG. (New York: McBride.)

Harvest Moon

The moon has stolen color from the corn!
Pale lie the fields bereft of all their gold,
While bigger grows the thread-like golden horn
Till, like a molten ball, it lights the wold
Which now shines silver, spreading fold on fold
Beneath the glowing moon; until the dawn
Shall bring the golden mantle of the morn.

CONSTANCE E. BRITTON

The Man in the Next Deck Chair

"WHO WERE those people who had deck chairs next to ours?" your wife asks you, a year or two later.

"I haven't the slightest idea," you say.

"You haven't!" The ginger-ale bottle hangs suspended in mid-air. "I thought you and that man had become lifelong friends."

But you and that man hadn't. So this is about being one person and then suddenly finding yourself another person, and being quite sure you are undergoing no illusion because all the other people with whom you have been in contact pass through the same metamorphosis at the same moment.

Shuddery? But I'm not talking of the Dr. Jekylls and the bad company they find in themselves. It's really not shuddery, only discomfiting; like dreaming you are already out of bed, shaved and with one shoe on, and then half waking to discover you're still snug under the blanket. Only, in a way which will take a little while to explain, it's better than that.

* * *

The place it happens most surely is on ships. Finding out what kind of a person a person is (or seems to be) or being found out yourself (with similar reservations), is no trick at all on a ship. All you have to do, or have done to you, is to find a deck chair next to yours, or to have yours found next to his—or her's, as the case may be. You look at the name on the back of your neighbor's chair, if he is not there. Or he looks at the name on the back of your chair, if you are not. No matter what the name is, you are certain you are going to like its owner, or he is sure he is going to like you; because people who have the same ideas about where they want their deck chairs always enter upon lasting friendships even though they rarely continue them.

But I am getting ahead of my theme.

* * *

If you take trips on ships often enough, but not too often, you have learned not to attach imaginary portraits or characteristics to names written on cards on the backs of deck chairs. Then you are never disappointed, and are sometimes agreeably surprised. When the owner of the chair next to yours turns up, he meets a man unprejudiced and finds himself to be a man unprejudiced, except about deck chairs, on which you vociferously agree.

What happens?

You learn where he is going and why, where his wife is, how she is, who she was, and how she is adored by all the children, numbered, named, described, and analyzed for you. So you can't do less by him, and maybe you have managed to do it first.

* * *

You find there are so many similar problems in your lives. He says he knows you could help him think through a lot of his. He tells you about the man who wanted him to put ten thousand, more or less, into a venture anyone could see would never work out. You tell about the time you lost twice that on a similar proposition. Then you tell him about one of your cannier moments, and he tells you a sad story out of his own life to confirm the wisdom of the course you took.

Now, all this time you are both bundled up to the eyes in great-coats and steamer-rugs, and down to the eyebrows in caps. And you stay this way—for all either of you knows—throughout the voyage. I am speaking now of the rule, not of the exception where two such people arrange to sit at the same table, or turn up for a singing party round the piano on a drizzly night, though even under such handicaps, shipboard friendships ripen rapidly, and people learn to like one another in no time. Every day out of sight of land fastens new bonds of mutual understanding.

And then one morning, when the mist is a transparent silver gauze between you and the gold of the sunny distance, there rises out of the unsuspecting sea that strange reality called land. Stewards are bustling about, looking in to see if you are packed. When you have finished, you go up on deck. The chairs are empty. You realize that the man whose chair is next to yours will not sit there again, and that he is probably packing his portmanteau right now.

* * *

Suddenly you remember a subtle difference you felt in yourself as you put your things into the trunk, things with memories of other people and other places than the man-in-the-chair and the spot where the chairs are. Those things, those places, those people, those memories were all a part of you, a part you had forgotten. Immediately, that other part of you asserts itself. It was, after all, most of you.

And it was not the man your neighbor on the deck had known.

Later you meet him on the deck—but standing up. Of course, you hardly recognize him, now you can see his face. And you know he has been through the same experience you have. You know he is aware now that the man he was in the deck chair was only a small and occasional self, compared with the man he is. You know that he knows he didn't even get his children quite right the day he told you about them. He is going to see them tomorrow, and that fact must make him know it.

You both look at one another through a half-light, compounded of sheepish apology and a foolish suspicion that the other has found you out, or wasn't deceived as you were. Even if you both know you were unwittingly deceived and deceiving, you cannot fill the gap between the people you really are with the stuff of the people you thought you were.

* * *

Over an entire company of self-imagined confidantes, you can watch this alchemy working in the last hour on deck. It's a bit sad, and a bit funny, and all in the price of the passage, as you might say. But I wonder if it isn't what makes a sea trip so downright restful. Most people want to get away from their all-too-human selves every now and then, as well as from other people's. Well, that's what you have done—at least from four-fifths of both of you.

Exchange addresses? Why not? Nothing too tangible will ever come of it.

CARLYLE MORGAN

Gifts of Autumn

Its wild great gifts of color, beautiful
and savage, autumn flings before our eyes:
corners of ragged gentian, roads of aster,
and red leaves by the bushel-basketful.

Reckless, incredible, the full days spill
their lavish loveliness across the earth—
birch by the ton, and maple by the acre,
gold by the marsh, and crimson by the hill!

FRANCES FROST

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

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Allies Face Difficult Decision on Food for Europe's Oppressed Peoples

Strong Drives Under Way To Ease Blockade

Foreign nationals bring to Britain stories of bitter privation — Townsfolk of Continent fare worst.

For several months, The Christian Science Monitor has been drawing into one focus an intermittent series of articles on outstanding phases of the world food problem. Today, the series is completed with reports on the latest attitudes and policies of the British Government and public toward feeding oppressed peoples in Nazi-occupied Europe.

Food for Freedom
Last in a Series of 33 Articles

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23—Few problems are more keenly discussed among thoughtful Britishers than than of feeding the peoples of European countries now oppressed by the Germans, particularly children who are not responsible for the inhumanities of their elders and whose later development, stunted by undernourishment, may be a serious hindrance to international co-operation.

Humane considerations demand that everything possible should be done to help the innocent and helpless. There is unanimity on this point—provided it can be achieved without helping the Axis war effort. But to help the victims without simultaneously helping the oppressor is an extremely difficult task.

With the Allied position in the war becoming incomparably stronger, there has been a more concerted move for reconsideration of the blockade policy. Some members of Parliament of different political parties joined to argue with the Government that the blockade should be relaxed if only to allow vitamin concentrates to some sufferers.

Disaster Foreseen

That widely respected newspaper the Scotsman published letters advocating some immediate measure of famine relief for Europe. A subcommittee of the League of Nations Union examined the subject and concluded that a way can and must be found to try to relieve the famine in occupied countries. Otherwise, it is claimed, a "catastrophic disaster is upon these distressed people."

The British people are painfully aware for the most part that their Government's policy of rigidly blockading Europe denies relief to their friends suffering bitter privations under the Nazi heel.

You do not live and work, as Britons have done now for so long side by side with exiled Poles, Frenchmen, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, Czechs, Greeks, and Yugoslavs, without frequent and deep thought to the question whether the blockade should not be relaxed, if only to the extent of trying to save mothers and children from starvation.

Conversations About 'Home'

These Norwegians you meet in a café in Liverpool have been braving the dangers of the Atlantic for three years, sailing their own ships to bring food to Britain from America and elsewhere, while their own kin at home are suffering grievious malnutrition. Greek seamen here know that the situation in their home is infinitely worse, despite the present minimum shipments of relief food. It is small wonder when, in Edinburgh, for example, Poles, Czechs, and Belgians in RAF blue uniforms or British khaki, turn conversation to the blockade and its effects on their families at home.

Perhaps the place these foreign nationals play in present-day Britain is not always fully appreciated abroad. One meets them everywhere. Their problems become closely interwoven with the problems of ordinary British folk. Maybe they have only just escaped from France or the Netherlands and their picture of life under the Nazis is almost unbearably vivid. One's sympathies are stirred to the very roots.

Some criticism has been heard in the United States about the British atitude toward this matter, it being maintained that though officially opposing feeding Occupied Europe, Britain has bypassed the United Nations blockade to aid certain countries such as Belgium.

Situation Clarified

Such a statement shows misunderstanding of the situation. The position is that so long as supplies sent to any occupied country come from within the blockaded area, then there is no objection. The Belgian Government, for example, has been financing to the extent of £3,000 pounds weekly a fund for sending goods into Belgium. But this money has been expended upon products within the blockade area such as the purchase of sardines from Portugal.

The United Nations also have agreed to make up Spain's wheat harvest to its normal amount, but have strictly forbidden any handing over of wheat to enemy countries. International Red Cross aid to Greece already is well known and the Yugoslav Government in London has been able to send some food, such as fish, raisins, and figs, to Yugoslavs interned in Italian camps, of whom there are 50,000, and to Slovenia and Dalmatia.

Another factor which is growing in importance is that of rival claims for food as between occupied and Allied countries. Russia, India, and the Middle East have all been reported short of food and under such conditions the Allies surely have a prior claim.

Compromise Plan

Probably a compromise might be found whereby limited quantities of foodstuffs could be sent into occupied Europe for preserving lives of women and children.

By far the greatest porportion of starvation in occupied countries is German-made. In a recent letter to The Times, of London, pleading for help, it was stated, "Even in countries normally self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs such as Holland and Norway, requisitioning of the countries' produce by means of overt or covert acts has resulted in a debasement of the standard of living which threatens the life of the young."

Peasants Not So Badly Off

In judging the food situation in Europe, the following facts from Geoffrey H. Bourne's recent book "Starvation in Europe" are of interest: "It is necessary to remember that out of approximately 200,000,000 people living on occupied Europe, about half are peasants and living at a level not much lower than their prewar level—except in parts of Greece, deficient areas of Yugoslavia, Poland, and parts of Occupied Russia, where the food situation is very serious for all classes of the population."

Regarding the other half of Europe's population, the same publication points out that townspeople are worse off than peasants. Worst affected by the German occupation and enforced rationing have been the urban middle class. The wealthier classes hitherto have contrived to maintain a fairly satisfactory food level by supplementary rations from "black-market" purchases or eating in hotels, most of which obtain supplies from the latter source.

Starvation Used by Nazis

Germany has pursued a well-defined policy toward the occupied countries in food matters, based upon German need to use them as sources of food and manpower. This has not, however, prevented the Germans from seizing all available food supplies and dispatching them to Germany or consuming them through armies of occupation, the Gestapo, and administrative officials who are quartered locally. This started in Austria and continued in Czechoslovakia, Norway, Greece—in every occupied country.

Starvation, it cannot be ignored, has been a means of getting oppressed peoples to fall in line with German desires, particularly forcing them to become workers in German factories. Where, however, as in Greece, the country was not industrial and could not supply industrial workers, the population was allowed to starve. The Germans are acting upon the brutal policy that, according to Robert Ley, "a lower race needs less room, less clothing, less food, and less culture than a higher race."

One argument of persons who plead that Axis victims should be fed by the Allies is that such supplies would be of little use to the Axis since they're foodstuffs, and the Germans are not starving yet. In these days of advanced technical knowledge, however, such foodstuffs as cereals, potatoes, etc., can be turned into essential war materials. For example, 40 per cent of Germany's potato crop goes into alcohol production, thousands of tons of sugar into glycerine, and first claim on fats is for transport and industry.

Axis Occupations

When the Germans were building their military machine, their own people had to submit to a policy of "guns before butter," and ever since they embarked upon world conquest, it has been applied ruthlessly to conquered peoples everywhere.

German and Italian occupations, on the other hand, have begun with such activities and continued so long as there have been anything the invaders could eat, wear, or send home from these countries. It is unnecessary to remind readers of how the Germans have seized local goods, beginning with Bohemia and Moravia in March, 1939. This often was done by use of so-called requisition receipts and occupation marks, by which food, valuables, etc. are "bought" with depreciated money.

Any food that can be taken from an occupied country by the Nazis is taken.

Notwithstanding strong arguments in favor of relaxing the blockade, it cannot be said there is yet any very nation-wide challenge to the Government's policy. This nation as a whole reacts as Parliament did in a recent debate on the blockade. Heart-felt sympathy and understanding are accorded those voicing humanitarian ideals which refuse to tolerate the present denial of food to Europe.

But then, when it comes to reaching a decision, the Government's case against any measures which might relieve the Germans of their obligation to feed those they have overrun is recognized as equally strong.

Sadly resigned, the British public feels obliged to accept the consequences of using a weapon of war which was unpopular enough in World War I but which is more so in this war, when sufferings are still more heart-rending.

In its investigation of the question, the League of Nations Union subcommittee here found a desire in many quarters to give minimum assistance to children, expectant mothers, and sick in occupied countries. It found coordinating machinery lacking both inside and outside Europe. But it believes committees could be formed both inside and outside Europe under supervision of the International Red Cross with cooperation of neutral countries to overcome all difficulties.

Parcels to Prisoners

Additionally, it is urged that some measure of evacuation could be arranged by using returning ships.

It is argued in some quarters that sending parcels to British prisoners of war in Germany is not discouraged by the British Government, and that in fact the system is working well. Others point out that the proposed sending of perhaps 2,000 tons of specialized food such as dried milk should not be compared with the Hoover relief scheme of World War I, by which 100,000 tons of foodstuffs were sent to Belgium alone.

Little is known here by the public of the extent to which the British Government already has aided such countries as Belgium by enabling food ships to by-pass the blockade. Popular British reaction to such by-passing would undoubtedly be, "So much better that some suffering is being alleviated." But on the question of general blockade policy, it is widely accepted here that the only effective solution of the vast problem of feeding Europe's hungry millions is to win the war as speedily as possible.

Just what handling the Allied food front entails has been underlined recently by Britain's Food Minister, Lord Woolton. He warned the British people that increased food shipments recently arriving in Britain could not be used to increase rations here. Lord Woolton pointed out that food supplies now are being built up for new attacks on the enemy which would divert food ships from Britain.

Mexico Shows Off Its Power in Independence Day Parade

Left: Mexican Marines march proudly before citizens during the recent Independence Day parade in Mexico City. Right: Artillery units of the Mexican Army pass before the onlookers. The parade reflected the increase in the Army's strength since Mexico entered the war against Germany and the nation's determination to play its part as a United Nation.

U. S. Not to Feed Postwar World Alone

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Plans for stimulating food production abroad so the United States will not have to feed the world have been perfected by the War Mobilization Board and are now on President Roosevelt's desk.

Announcement of the global work to be undertaken may be forthcoming by this coming week end, along with an executive order designating which Federal agency is to administer the huge program.

The job may go either to the Office of Economic Warfare, which already is conducting large-scale purchasing operations abroad, or to the Agriculture Department with its foreign bureau and corps of experienced natural scientists. The State Department probably will have general supervision insofar as foreign policy is concerned.

Eventually the program likely will be integrated into some United Nations organization in line with the Allied policy of sharing international responsibilities.

This would be in keeping, too, with United Nations plans to organize relief and rehabilitation work for war-wrecked areas on a world-wide basis in November. Distribution of food produced undoubtedly will be one of the functions of the relief agencies.

Agricultural experts here said the main work of promoting production abroad is divided into three steps: First, deciding where fertile lands and labor may be found; second, guaranteeing markets for the produce; and third, making available the services of natural scientists and other men with "know-how" as well as some machinery and seeds where needed.

The cost is not expected to be great since nations benefiting from increased production probably will be able to pay for the food they get. This was the case with relief work in North Africa where the people had plenty of money but little food and clothing.

Although some American producers may be apprehensive of foreign competition, the advocates of foreign production say the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs last summer developed proof that the world never has had enough food and the problem essentially is not one of production but one of distribution.

New Motion Picture Dedicated to Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 23

"Soldiers of the Soil," a 40-minute motion picture dedicated to American farmers, was presented here yesterday as the newest contribution toward helping solve the farm manpower problem.

Produced in Hollywood with an all-Hollywood cast and sponsored by du Pont, it was announced that the film will be made available nationally as rapidly as prints of it can be turned out.

Previewers described it as a total departure from all sponsored films of the past.

War Operations Area in East Comes Under Triple Command

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, new Allied Southeast Asia Commander in Chief, will range from the waters off Madagascar east to Sumatra and will span French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, and Burma, Reuter's Far Eastern affairs writer said last night, quoting advices from India.

"Sea represents a far larger proportion of Admiral Mountbatten's new command than does land," the writer said.

"His command extends over French Indo-China, Siam (Thailand), Malaya, Sumatra, and Burma, and at sea ranges over the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian Sea.

"The sea regions of the command extend from the southeastern coast of Sumatra (excluding the Sunda Straits between Sumatra and Java), south along a meridian which entirely excludes Australia and takes in the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian Sea to a western boundary which cuts the Persian coast some 140 miles east of Jask and just misses the easternmost tip of Arabia.

"It runs south down to Albatross Island northeast of Mauritius and thence southeastwards, avoiding Rodriguez Island.

"Thus, the Madagascar - Reunion-Mauritius group is excluded from the command."

The span across the Indian Ocean from Madagascar's east coast to the east coast of Sumatra is nearly 5,000 air miles wide.

A radio dispatch from Chungking today quoted Dr. K. C. Wu, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as saying that Lord Louis' command does not include China, which remains under the personal jurisdiction of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

[Based on the Reuters report, Lord Louis' command will adjoin but will not include any of the territory generally credited to the jurisdiction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whom some recent reports held would be subordinated to the colorful ex-Commando chieftain. Whether this means the Mountbatten and MacArthur commands will be kept separate, remains to be seen.

General MacArthur's command was more or less roughly outlined some months ago when Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., visited the General to lay the plans which subsequently resulted in the conquest of New Georgia Island.

At that time it was said that nominally General MacArthur was in charge of the entire South Pacific and Southwest Pacific operational zones, but that his specific command ran roughly as follows: From the easternmost point at which China and Indo-China touch, south through the center of the Netherlands East Indies to the waters south of Australia; eastward to the 159th meridian, about 300 miles off the east coast of Australia; northward along this meridian, through the center of the Solomons to a point halfway between the Solomons and the Carolines; eastward beyond the westernmost tip of New Guinea; northward to a point roughly halfway between the Philippines and Formosa, and then westward to the Indo-China-China border again.

Admiral Halsey's sea command is assumed to lie east and northeast of this area.]

Stimson Knows of No Plans For MacArthur Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Brushing aside inquiries about the possible significance of the statement by Gen. Douglas MacArthur implying he faced a "subordinate" role in the Pacific War, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that General MacArthur was engaged in an extremely important operation.

He declined to speculate on the meaning of General MacArthur's statement, but told a questioner at his press conference that he knew of no proposal to call General MacArthur to Washington for conferences.

"General MacArthur is a very busy man with a very important operation," said Secretary Stimson, "and I doubt that he would want to leave."

He added that a great many officials from Washington had gone to the Southwest Pacific for conferences with General MacArthur—"people are going out to see him all the time."

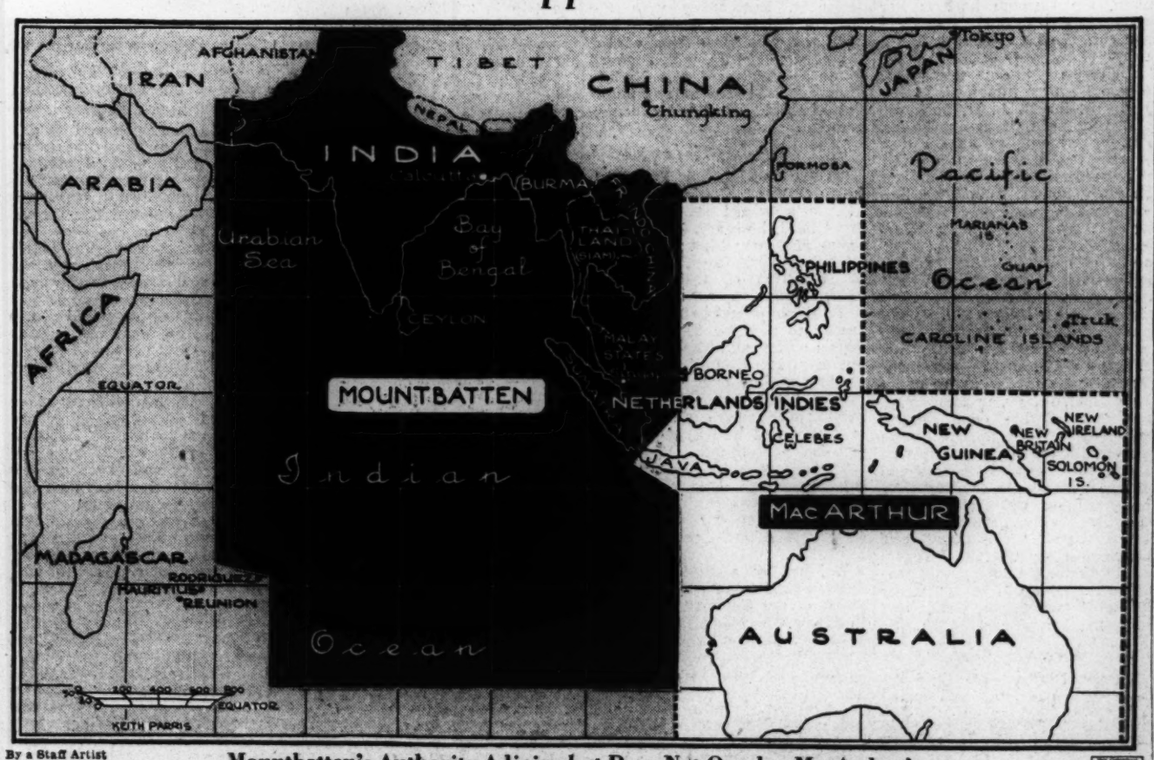
"In this global war, one of the best things we have done is to keep up constant communication with our commanders in the field," said the Secretary.

In connection with speculation that Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia command might overshadow General MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Theater, Secretary Stimson was asked whether there was any reason to believe that the two combat theaters overlapped at any point. He replied: "I have never heard it suggested."

A smile was Secretary Stimson's only response when he was asked about prospective assignment of Gen. George C. Marshall as commander of all Anglo-American forces in the field.

However, when a reporter solicited comment on some news stories which implied that the Army Chief-of-Staff was "being kicked upstairs," he retorted with a grin: "Have you been reading the press lately? Others have answered that completely and fully, and I don't care to add to it."

Allied Commands Mapped in Black and White



By a Staff Artist

Mountbatten's Authority Adjoins but Does Not Overlap MacArthur's

According to a report from a British news agency correspondent in the Far East, the operations command to which Lord Louis Mountbatten recently was assigned includes the area shown above in black. Thus it can be seen that it touches, but does not encroach upon, the area generally agreed to be under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's jurisdiction, which is shown on the right.

Argentina Called Jealous Of U. S. War Aid to Brazil

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept 23 (AP)—Argentina is bitterly jealous of war aid the United States is giving Brazil and other South American countries, Richard Henry Mortensen, Latter Day Saints Church missionary in Argentina for the past two and one-half years, said today upon his return here.

Mexican Fete Index to Stride Made by Nation

Display of well-equipped and trained units and civil-defense groups is cheered by crowds.

By Elizabeth Fagg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Mexican Independence Day Parade, in which 30,000 men from the Mexican military forces participated, served as telling evidence of the great strides this republic has made to strengthen its defensive forces during the first year and a quarter since it declared war on the Axis.

The display of well-trained, well-equipped units of army, navy and air servicemen and of civil defense groups were cheered with pride by crowds watching the annual parade which celebrates Mexico's independence from Spain. The Capital had been in fiesta for a week before, with its historical monuments and Constitutional Plaza brilliantly lighted from top to toe.

It is apparent that the Army in particular has gone far in modernization. Various new elements figured in this year's parade which were not existing last September. The most important—and the one regarded with greatest interest and indulgence by the crowds—were the new young conscripts.

These young men of 18 represent the new Army of Mexico—a conscripted army in contrast to the volunteer forces of which this body has always been formed. Compulsory registration for all men between the ages of 18 and 45 was introduced during the past year.

Another element in the Army is the "Commando" contingent which marched carrying "tommy guns." This unit has been trained in invasion tactics.

The first year and a quarter of war, since Mexico declared itself on the side of the Allies in May, 1942, has seen a re-vamping of the military organization of the Army, the setting up of a General Staff and the appointment of Gen. Lazaro Cardenas as Minister of Defense.

The country has been divided into strategic zones with special provisions for defense, particularly in the Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast areas where patrols have been established. The Army has added motorized squadrons and other mechanized units, much of the material being acquired on lend-lease from the United States.

Liaison contacts with United States posts, particularly in Texas and California, have been established for mutual protection of the frontier, and to protect maritime traffic. The Air Force has been augmented by patrol and trainer planes, and the Mexican Government has even entered into airplane production on a small scale.

Mexican military forces have profited from the interchange of visits between foreign military officers and their own, and from the experiences abroad of Mexicans sent on special missions. Mexican cadet pilots have been trained in various schools in the United States, for example. Mexican officers have been guests of the United States Government for inspection of training centers. Missions comprised of members of all the branches of the service have been sent to the principal battle fronts to study actual fighting conditions.

All of this overhauling of the Army and stimulation from the outside has undoubtedly resulted in an improved fighting force; and although Mexico has not yet moved to send battalions abroad to the fronts, President Avila Camacho in his Sept. 1 message to the opening of Congress insisted again that Mexico would do so if the need arises.

Other leaders, notably Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Federation of Latin-American Laborers, have urged that Mexico should immediately send troops if it wishes to demand a share in the making of the peace.

The mammoth Independence parade was reviewed by President Avila Camacho and his Cabinet from the balcony of the National Palace. As always on this date, the historic Zocalo had the air of a country fair, with charcoal brasiers cooking tortillas beneath the white awning stands of the fruit sellers, with vendors, serape-draped Indians and the populace from miles around in to see the sights.

Numbers Racket Is Hit Hard by New Ohio Law

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 23 (AP)—A new law providing heavy fines and prison sentences for persons convicted of engaging in the "numbers" racket went into effect in Ohio Sept. 21.

It sets up a fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment, or both, for the first offense in selling a "numbers" ticket, and a fine of $500 to $1,000 or a penitentiary sentence of one to three years, or both, for a second offense.

Promoters of a "numbers" game are subject to a fine of $50 to $500 and six to ten months' imprisonment for a first offense and a fine of $500 to $1,000 and one to seven years in prison for second offenders.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Touching the Heart of France

We were expecting a Free French sailor, a complete stranger, to come to us during his leave in England, and were feeling very conscious of our incapacity to speak his language.

"Perhaps he knows English quite well," we told one another.

"But suppose he doesn't," said Father. "I can't remember any of my school French. You young people ought to manage something, though; you have been learning it for the past four years."

Georges arrived, and we immediately discovered that he knew practically no English. He did his best to talk, however, but when he launched out into a description of the difficulties of the "voyage" we were hopelessly lost.

"Parlez Anglais, s'il vous plait," said Nancy, whereat Georges looked so surprised and hurt that the request was never repeated. Instead, Nancy concentrated on trying to speak to him in his own language, and actually brought a French dictionary to the table at each meal and by dint of exaggerated gestures and a tremendous effort to remember all the French she had ever learnt, things improved by leaps and bounds.

Young Tom began to be active, too.

"This is fun," he said. "Georges really understood me when I asked him to pass the toast at breakfast, and yesterday I managed to talk to him about Dakar and Madagascar and I understood what he said quite well when he remembered to speak slowly."

A Hospitality League

By the end of a fortnight Nancy was talking French fairly fluently, her pronunciation had improved and tenses were beginning to sort themselves out. One night she announced that when our guest departed she intended to correspond with him regularly in French and to ask him to correct her mistakes, while she, in return, would correct his English replies.

Tom did not feel inclined to write letters, however, and it was clear that if the interest in languages he had shown during the fortnight were to be maintained some further contact with foreigners would have to be made. It was therefore decided to get in touch with the Hospitality League which arranges for Norwegians, Czechs and Poles to visit families within easy reach of their camps.

That was how the many happy evenings with our new friends began, during which we all tried to talk to each other in languages other than our own. The Czechs and Poles spoke French well, so Nancy and Tom were given every chance of practising what they had already learnt, and we all started to pick up Norwegian. The study of languages appealed for the first time to young Tom's love of adventure, and he began to talk about the journeys he intended to take to Poland, Norway and France as soon as the war was over.

When our Free French sailor paid us a second visit he expressed himself delighted with our improvement.

"At last," he said, using his more eloquent French to make his meaning clearer, "At last you all touch the real heart of my country when you learn to speak her language. Before it was—" and he made an expressive gesture which indicated that he had thought us diffident, smug, and perhaps a little self-centered. Now everything had changed. We had, as he said, touched the real heart of France.

Fun of Collecting Words

This incident makes us pause and consider the wonder of words. What a marvellous influence in our lives are these little printed characters that convey to us not only impressions of sound, but ideas and feelings as well!

Have you ever thought how clever you were to learn a language when you were little more than a baby? Do you still retain your first interest in words now that you can speak and read fluently? Do you try to enlarge your vocabulary and make it as rich and as perfect as possible?

"I love saying 'Pocahontas,'" a little girl said to me once, referring to the American Indian Princess. "I say it over and over again," and she ran away singing, "Pocahontas, Pocahontas, Pocahontas!"

It is fun to collect new words every day—but be sure, when you come to use them, that you do so intelligently. I had a little friend who told me many times that I was "incredible." Later he came up and asked me what "incredible" meant! You may choose your words for the sake of their meaning or perhaps, at first, merely for their sound. I have been in love with the girl's name, "Anahareo" ever since I heard "Grey Owl" talking of his little Indian wife.

Exchanging Word Treasures

When you come across a special word-treasure you may care to exchange it for one discovered by a friend. The charm of this kind of collecting is that even when you have exchanged a word you have not lost it—it will still be yours!

Don't think for a moment that this is a babyish game. Many grown-up people go on playing it all their lives. A certain French poet, we are told, used to repeat in varying tones some rather unfamiliar word, "rolling it round and round in the mouth—sucking it like a sweetmeat, licking the sound into the shape that pleased him."

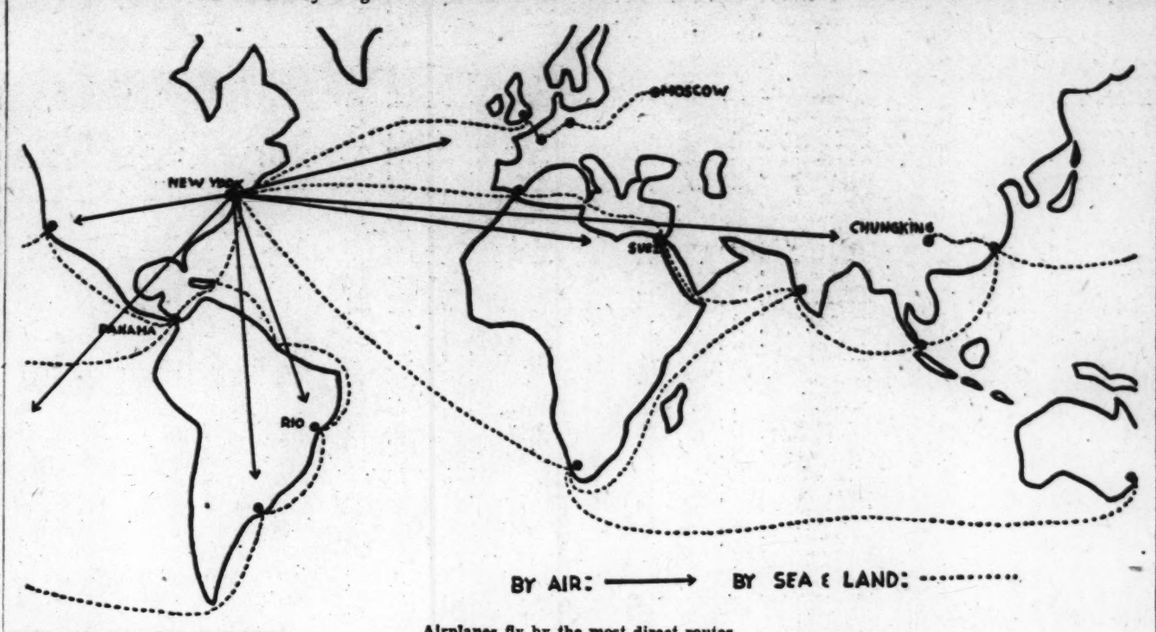
The word "Philadelphia" haunted an old German woman to such an extent that she longed to go and visit that great city. Keats loved the word "forlorn," and another writer once admitted that for him "chalcedony" had a marvellous fascination.

Where will you find your words? Everywhere! On hoardings, in books, in newspapers, or by listening to conversations. Conversation with learned people is very useful provided you don't hesitate to ask them the meaning of any word you don't understand; but conversation with less learned folk may be just as good. From them you may get a vivid little phrase or a word of dialect that you will treasure.

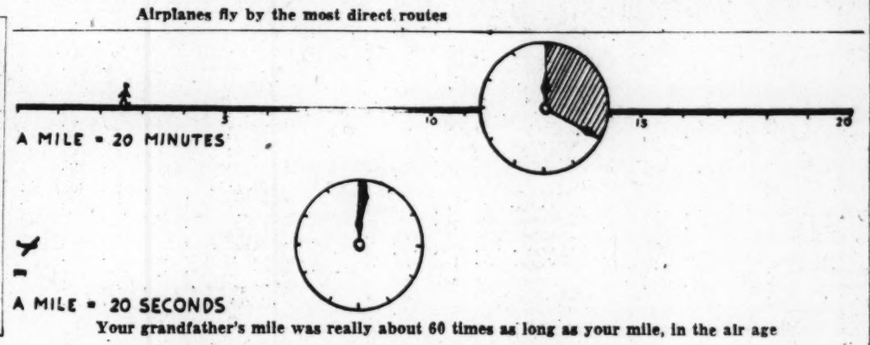
It was from some Yorkshire fisherwomen that I learned that to "spill a loop" in knitting meant to "drop a stitch," and that instead of being asked to "close the door," you might be told to "put the wood in the light"—a phrase that conjures up vividly the dark little living-room of an old-fashioned fisherman's cottage.

Near my home is a village called Hunmanby. I am told it was where the "hund-man" lived long ago with the great wolf-hounds whose work it was to hunt the wolves in the surrounding forest. A little further away is the town of Beverley, or Beaver-Lake, which also retains its ancient name, though there are no more beavers at Beverley today than there are wolves at Hunmanby!

Shop names, too, are interesting. Once I noticed a sign hanging in a back street: "Mr. Measures, Shoemaker." I always buy my shoes from the small shop now rather than from the large store where my friends go, and when they ask me why, I can only say it is because "Mr. Measures the Shoemaker" reminds me of "Mr. Bones the Butcher" and "Mr. Snip the Tailor" in the old game "Happy Families." At the same time, I do not buy my fruit from Mr. Blight, the Florist, nor do I take my watch to Mr. Rust, the Jeweler, although I know shops of both these names! Our English language has been preserved for us at the cost of great sacrifices, and never was it more important than now that we should treasure it as one of our most valued possessions and widen our knowledge of other languages.



Airplanes fly by the most direct routes



Your grandfather's mile was really about 60 times as long as your mile, in the air age

The Air Age Is Just Around the Corner

Airplanes and How They Fly—16

By Marshall McClintock

Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc. Illustrated by Arthur Sily

Why is New York a great city? It has one of the best harbors, accommodating hundreds of great ships at one time. Behind this harbor lies a rich country and on the other side of the ocean a great continent. Trade has made New York great.

Why is Chicago important? It is on the Great Lakes, a large shipping route, and it lies in a spot through which many of the country's railroads naturally pass.

What happens to New York and Chicago when most people travel by air, when more and more cargo is shipped by air? A fine harbor makes no difference to an airplane. A network of railroads is not important to aircraft. A plane does not have to dip down around the bottom of Lake Michigan, as a railroad must. The plane can fly across the lake if that is the shortest distance to the place it wants to reach. And it will fly across the lake, skipping Chicago entirely, if that is the best way to go.

The air age will change cities and countries and maps and people. New industries will grow and flourish. Old industries will die out. Unheard of spots on the earth's surface will become important trading centers. In the air age, harbors and rivers and railroads and mountain ranges and oceans will play less important roles in determining the routes of travel.

Most men agree that railroads and ships will still exist in ten years—or even fifty years. Huge dynamos and thousands of head of cattle and millions of tons of wheat and other products important to men cannot be transported by air economically, they say. Perhaps more passengers and fast express and mail will travel by air, but the ship and the railroad will still be essential for the heavy work of the world.

Changes Ahead

The most ardent aviation enthusiasts do not agree. They may not say how many years it will take, but within your lifetime, they feel sure, most of the trade and travel of the world will be handled in the air.

An ordinary cargo plane of today—not even the better, faster planes of ten years from now—travels at a minimum speed of 250 miles an hour. A freighter ploughs through the water at about ten miles an hour. So the plane can make twenty-five trips while the ship is making one. Its cargo space can be only 1-25 as great, yet it will carry the same load in the same time.

But cargo spaces on planes will not be small, these men insist. Glenn Martin has already designed (and can build whenever anyone wants to buy it) a plane that will carry 80 tons of cargo from the United States to Europe at more than 300 miles an hour. It would take only 8,300 of these planes to equal the cargo-carrying capacity of all the ships in the entire world. And the planes would cost far less than the ships.

What about railroads? All the freight cars belonging to all the railroads in the United States could be replaced by just 45,000 cargo planes no larger than those flown regularly today. With the bigger, faster planes of the future, probably 25,000 could handle all the business of our freight cars.

Twenty-five thousand big cargo planes may sound like a great many. But the United States is building more than 100,000 planes in less than two years of war. The factories will still be there after the war. They can build in two years all the cargo planes needed to replace our freight cars and our ships.

We shall have the pilots to fly these planes—300,000 or more men trained to perfection and eager to stay in aviation. Airplane mechanics and ground crews and navigators and meteorologists will be anxious to carry on the work in which they have been so well taught.

Non-Stop Trips

Not only are airplanes many times faster than ships or trains, but they can fly more direct routes. From New York to Chungking, China, by boat and rail, you must travel more than 11,000 miles—and it takes 31 days. By plane it is only 7,500 miles and you can make the trip in 38 hours. From New York to the Suez Canal by water is about 14,000 miles. By air it is just half as far.

The Suez Canal, like the Panama Canal, has been one of the world's most strategic spots, since it is a bottleneck controlling important sea lanes. The time may come, aviation men say, when Suez and Panama will crumble and fill in because they have no traffic.

Such predictions may be extreme, but there can be no doubt that the face of the world will change. If rubber is carried from Brazil by air, the cargo plane need not stop in New York, as does a ship. It will fly directly to the big tire manufacturing plants in Dayton or New Haven or wherever they may be located.

Chicago can become as important a "Pacific" port as San Francisco if there are good reasons for the products of Asia to get directly to that midwestern city. There will be no need to stop and unload and reload cargoes at ocean ports.

It is likely that more industries and businesses will move away from cities, when airplanes make travel so much faster and easier. Land is cheaper, taxes are lower, away from big cities. Buildings need not have the expensive construction of skyscrapers which save ground space.

Workers can come to the factories in the country from 50, 60—even 100—miles away, in less time than it now takes them to travel five miles in a big city. Workers may have their own planes or travel in air buses run by the company.

Your home need not be near your office or factory, as your father's must be today. What determines the distance of your home from work is time, not miles, anyway. If you must walk to work, you probably live no more than two miles away. If you take a bus, you may be able to live four or five miles away. If you take a fast subway, you may live 10 or 12 miles from your work. If you use commuting trains you may live 30 miles away. The point is that you don't want to spend more than 20 to 40 minutes getting to and from work. If you can travel by plane, you can easily live 60 or 70 miles away.

Horse and Buggy Trips

You must have a place to land your plane when you get there, and big cities do not offer such facilities close to all plants and businesses. But many plants have been built on the edges of cities so that they could have huge parking areas for workers' cars. Many of these parking areas can be made into landing fields.

We have come to think of distance as important, whereas the really important thing is the time we must use in going distances. What men find most precious is time. Your grandfather would not consider a 50-mile trip in his horse and the buggy for a week-end visit. In your father's car today, that is a short journey for a week-end visit, because it takes only about an hour and a half. In 10 years it will be considered a short trip to have a cup of tea with a friend, since it will take only 15 or 20 minutes.

A mile may be a fixed distance as measured by a measuring stick, but it is not a fixed measure in man's experience. If you are walking, you think of a mile as the distance you will cover in about 20 minutes. If you are flying, a mile is the distance you will cover in 20 seconds—or less. Your grandfather's mile was really about 60 times as long as your miles in the air age.

The Age of Peace

Just as miles are shorter, so the world is smaller. The first man to go around the world, Magellan, took about three years for the trip. In 10 years you will be able to do it in two days, if you are really in a hurry. So Magellan's world was more than 500 times as large as yours. Just a few years ago, in 1938, Howard Hughes circled the earth in less than four days. Today you could find plenty of our big bombers that could take you around the earth in two days. So your world right now is just half as large as your world of five years ago. How large will it be in five years—in 10 years?

With distances so compressed, there can be no doubt that our world will be vastly different from the world of today. Very few Americans have visited China or Australia or Russia. Those countries are far away—by ships and rail—and it takes a long time and much money to get there.

But when you can reach China in a day and a half, and Australia in 30 hours, and Russia in a day—don't you think you will visit those countries during your two weeks' vacation? Millions of Americans will come to know the Russians and the Chinese and the Australians, and the world will find itself brought together whether it wishes it or not. People living so close together will have to find ways to get along with each other. Such close neighbors cannot always be bickering and fighting.

The air age must be the age of peace on earth.

(The End)

A New Serial Next Thursday

"Courage Walks With Danger" is the title of the new serial that will start on the page For Young People Sept. 30. You have all heard a great many stories of bravery in the armies, navies and air forces of the United Nations. It is the courage and resourcefulness of young people in war-torn and occupied nations that are recounted in the tales in this series.

And the stories are all true. They are based on facts, checked and authenticated by the embassies and legations in Washington of the various nations represented.

The stories are by Marian King, whose book "Elizabeth; the Tudor Princess," you may already know, in collaboration with Fay Gaer.

New Books for You

Book Reviews

Emissary for Hitler

You will find "Enemy Brothers," by Constance Savery, an exciting, satisfying story with live, engaging characters, young and old, and for its setting—England today, with her people at war. It is much more than a thrilling book, for here is an ably written, important novel in which the author sets forth a clear picture of what the Nazis have done to Germany's children. Her story of Max Eckermann, the German boy, is her answer to the question: "Can German children be re-educated to a sane, civilized way of life?"

Constance Savery tells how George Dymory Ingleford, Flying Officer in the R. A. F., finds the twelve-year-old German prisoner, Max Eckermann, to be his own younger brother, Tony, who was kidnapped and taken to Germany ten years before. Dym takes him home and becomes personally responsible for his care and training. Outspoken in his hatred of England and everything English, rebellious and determined that he is not Tony and not English, the boy presents real problems to Dym and the family. His conversation—from an obnoxious, hating "Little Hitler" to a thoroughly convinced "Tony," who finally melts under the patient, loving, understanding treatment of his own English family—is a long, heartbreaking process, filled with amusing as well as tragic incidents. So natural and normal is the tempo, so compelling the theme, so convincing is the story that we lived through Dym's ordeal, Tony's "nine lives," and felt very close to that loveable family group. We hope young people of all ages will read "Enemy Brothers" (Longmans, Green and Company, New York. $2.50).

Frontier Girl

Margaret Sutton presents a fictional biography in her book, "Jemima, Daughter of Daniel Boone," illustrated by I. B. Hazelton (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2). Here is a good story for girls, plenty of adventure and an authentic account of the actual experiences of this youthful pioneer. Jemima faced the hardships and perils of the wilderness, where Indian attacks, long treks through wild forests were everyday experiences. But along with the dangers and thrills went fun and the happy family doings of the large Boone family, which moved from the banks of the Yadkin River out to the Kentucky frontier and helped establish Boonesborough.

Book Briefs

"Dollar a Share," by Allen Adam (Random House, New York. $2), is a school story—not the usual kind, however. It tells of a group of junior high school students in a small town, who, under the direction of their athletics coach, organize a co-operative store—their object being to make money to pay for their baseball team's equipment. The author has put forth more effort, it seems to us, into getting over the "co-operative idea" than skill into the writing of his story—but the theme is timely and will appeal to the practical young reader.

To readers looking for a present-day college story we suggest "The Last Semester," a realistic, eventful novel for older girls (Henry Holt and Company, New York. $2).

Written by a fifteen-year-old English girl, Pamela Brown, "The Swish of the Curtain" (The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $2) sets forth the lively doings of a group of English young people in an amateur theatrical company. The setting is pre-war England, and the author pictures her home and school life, relates the story with lively and humorous touches and succeeds in making her characters come alive. Pictures by Ottilie Foy carry the mood of the story.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Sparrows With Chestnut Caps

Caps and crowns play an important part in identifying birds. The color at the top of a bird's head enters often into the description and sometimes into the name itself.

There are conspicuous caps of black and white; there are colorful crowns of ruby and gold; there are chestnut crowns of reddish-brown which are common to many birds. In fact, three of our little brown sparrows wear these chestnut caps. They are our trustful chipping-sparrow of summer who hops across our walk and about our chairs to pick up crumbs, and who nests, perhaps, in the near-by shrubbery; our retiring and little known swamp sparrow who conceals himself along the edges of the marsh when the water is high in early spring; and our brave tree sparrow, or winter chippy, who sways on a stalk of goldenrod, or even an old ragweed, on the coldest morning of winter.

So different are habits of these three sparrows that the similarity of size and color bothers us but little. By the time the tree sparrow, or "winter chippy," arrives from Canada, the summer chipping sparrow and his water-loving cousin, the swamp sparrow, are well on their way to a warmer clime. Only the tree sparrows remain to swing and to feed on the seeds of some tall weed sticking above the snow.

The oily seeds of the ragweed, and similar plants, clothe these tiny tree sparrows with fat to withstand the winter's cold. Remembering this, we turn a deaf ear to summer visitors who look at our rock-garden and suggest, in shocked voices, that we pull out those noxious weeds and save ourselves a lot of hard work in the spring.

In spite of the seed-eating propensities of these birds, they come readily to our porch for food and appear happy and unafraid. While feeding they keep up a cheerful twittering which, though constant, is sweet and soothing.

Tree sparrows occasionally give out a real song which equals in sweetness that of many other sparrows. Coming as it does when deep snow covers the ground it is particularly inspiring. While on a bird-walk on March 15 of this year, it was my good fortune to hear the voices of four of our sweetest singers—tree, song, fox and swamp sparrows—blended together in a real sparrow symphony. It was an experience I shall never forget.

Laura Raymond Strickland

Corsica Ousts Vichyites; Accepts the Free French

ALGIERS, Algeria, Sept. 23 (AP)—Henri Bonnet, Minister of Information for the French Committee of National Liberation, said Sept. 22 that a prompt house cleaning of Vichy-appointed collaborationist officials and recognition of the Committee as the French governing authority follows the uprising of the Corsicans against the Nazis.

He said Corsica's new military governor, General Mollard, and its prefect, Charles Luizet, both appointed by the Committee, received a tumultuous welcome at the Ajaccio docks Sept. 14.

Corsican leaders and pro-Allied Patriots acknowledge M. Luizet as prefect and affirmed their allegiance to the French Committee of National Liberation, M. Bonnet reported.

M. Luizet and General Mollard, in turn, confirmed most of the mayors chosen by the Patriots to replace the Vichyites unseated by a revolt which swept through the island Sept. 9, he said.

For the first time in French history, women were admitted to the municipal councils by Corsican Patriots. They selected one feminine member for each council of all the Island's towns and villages.

The Brazzaville Radio said in a French-language radiocast that 15,000 Corsicans were armed by the Allies before the surrender of Italy. The radiocast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, did not state how the weapons were supplied, but both submarines and air transport might have been used.

Cyr's Removal Asked

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23 (AP)—A delegation of 60 Frenchmen who escaped from Germany to Sweden sent a letter to Gen. Charles de Gaulle Sept. 22 asking that the French Committee of National Liberation replace its minister to Stockholm, Devaux St. Cyr.

The group, many members of which are former French soldiers, protested that M. St. Cyr was associated with Vichy as late as last March, while "Free Frenchmen suffered in German prisons." It asked that M. St. Cyr be replaced by a "true De Gaulle representative."

Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, also has been represented by a legation at Stockholm.

'Good' Done in India Outlined

WINCHESTER, England, Sept. 23 (AP)—Field Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, Viceroy-designate of India, told a Winchester audience today that Great Britain has little to be ashamed of and much of which to be proud in its dealing with India.

Speaking during a ceremony at which he received the freedom of the city, Marshal Wavell asserted: "We have made mistakes in India, mistakes of manners and mistakes of judgment once or twice, but very rarely blunders due to greed or fear."

"The good we have done," he added, "in giving India a peace as never before, in uniting India as never before, in encouraging a national spirit, in leading India a long way down the road toward her great destiny, has been one of the finest pieces of government and administration ever accomplished in this world of difficulties and dangers. . . .

"For the moment the outlook in India seems dark and the right road hard to find; if we can lead India a little further, through a few more troubles, we shall have set the seal of a great task and can let her direct her own footsteps to the great and prosperous future for which we hope; and, we hope also, in co-operation and partnership with the other nations of our Commonwealth."

Inventing Placed On Altruistic Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Inventing things at University of Chicago from now on must be purely an altruistic gesture, done for the sake of inventing, for the sake of research and enlightenment and progress. Under a new statute just adopted by the University Board of Trustees, hereafter neither the University nor members of its staff are permitted to profit through patents resulting from research work.

Financial benefits either to the school or its faculty, the Board decided, would interfere with the basic purposes of the University, which include complete freedom of research and the free, unrestricted dissemination of knowledge resulting from research.

The statute does not change, though, the practice of the University concerning research projects supported by funds from business concerns or organizations. In such cases the University retains the right to scientific publication of results, patents may be applied for in the name of the research workers and assigned to the company supporting the research, without profit to the University or staff member.

The statute also reaffirms the refusal of the University to permit its name or the name of its research workers to be used in any advertising or announcement of any products or processes developed through University research.

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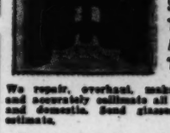

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 661,060
1943 volume to date 223,140,392
1942 volume to date 73,365,850

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wed'nday	51.3	Prev.day	51.5
Month ago	49.3	Year ago	37.4
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	43½	43	43½	— ¼
Ala & Vicks 6	† 40	72½	71	72½	— ½
Alaska Juneau	123	7	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	65	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf 2a	34	30	28¾	30	+1
Alleg pf $30 ww	125	30¼	28½	30	+ ⅞
Allegheny pr pf	8	44	42¾	43¾	+ ¾
Alleg Lud $ 1.05g	2	28	27½	27½	— ¼
Allen & Dyer (.6a)	3	153½	153	153½	— ½
Allied Mills ½g	4	6⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.60)	39	16⅛	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	94	94	94	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	15	38⅞	38⅛	38¾	— ⅛
Alpha P Chem ½g	3	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
Amer Leather	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	127⅛	122½	127⅛	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	2	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1¼a	4	67½	66¾	66¾	—1¾
Am Bk Note .55g	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	† 50	57½	57½	57½	
Am Bosch (1¼g)	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	2	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼	† 20	132	132	132	
Am Cable & Rad	111	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	87¾	87½	87½	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	† 10	179	179	179	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	*15	26	25½	26	— ½
Am C&F pf 12½g	*2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	1	23½	23½	23½	
Am Cryst Sug ½g	8	15	15	15	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Am Export L 1½g	4	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Am & For Power	19	4	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 3.32½	1	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	15	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½g	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¼
Am Hide&Leath	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	69	68½	68½	— ¼
Am Ice	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Am Interest 1¼a	7	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am Invest III .45g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Am Inv I pf 2½	† 50	44½	44½	44½	
Am Locomotive	23	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7 new	*5	79½	78¼	78¼	— ⅝
Am M&Fdy .60g	8	14½	14⅜	14½	
Am M & Met ¾g	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	† 30	121	121	121	
Am Pow & Light	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	20	43½	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	11	40	39¼	39⅜	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	23	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	8	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½g	†380	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ½
Am Safety Raz ½g	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	2	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	† 80	27½	27½	27½	
Am Smelt&R (2)	8	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
Am Smelt pf 7	† 40	157½	157	157½	+1½
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	41	41	41	
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	8	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stores (1)	6	15	14¾	15	
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	156	155⅞	156	
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	12	60¾	59½	60¼	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	† 30	146	146	146	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	8	83¼	81½	81½	— ½
Am Water Works	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Woolen	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (6k)	1	74	74	74	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	29	26⅛	25¾	26	
APW Paper	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	4	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
Armour III	17	6¼	6	6¼	
Armour III pr pf	1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
Armstrong Ck ¾g	14	39½	39	39	
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds 1.40g	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 120	106½	106	106½	+1
Atch T & SF 4½g	14	61¾	60½	60⅜	—1⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	8	7¾	8	
Atl Coast L 1½g	8	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	3	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .55g	4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	† 60	112½	112	112½	+1½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	9	11¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 2¼g	† 90	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
Austin Nichols	9	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	†220	75¾	74	75	+1
Aviation Cp (.10g)	27	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Bald Loco ct ¾g	13	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 5¼ak	† 90	56½	56	56¼	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	41	25⅝	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
Barker Bros 1½g	*4	14⅞	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Beech Aire 1e	66	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	2	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Beau Cr pf 4¼a	† 10	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
Bell Aircraft (.4g)	4	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½g	6	36⅞	36	36¼	
Benef Ind Ln .90g	3	17	16⅞	17	
Ben I L pr pf 2½	5	56	55½	56	+ ½
Best Foods (.80g)	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Beth Steel 4½g	26	59⅞	57⅜	58⅝	—1¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	4	117	116⅞	117	
Black&Decker 1.60	3	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Blaw-Know .40g	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	9	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	50	50	50	
Bon Ami A ★	† 30	91	91	91	+1
Bon Ami B 2½	† 50	47	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Bond Strs 1.30g	5	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	11	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	35⅜	35	35⅛	
Brewing Corp (2)	3	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2)	1	27⅜	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	3	42	41½	41½	—1
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	3	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Brunswick-B ¾g	2	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	117	117	117	—1
Budd Mfg	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Budd Wheel (¼g)	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Bullard Co 1½g	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
Burlng Mill 1.10g	8	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Bur Add Mach .60	11	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Termin .20g	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Butler Bros (.45g)	10	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ¼a	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	† 30	74	73½	73½	Sep 22
Byron Jackson ¾g	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Calif Pack (1½g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	15	1	1	1	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .65g	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Campbell Wy (¾g)	6	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Can Dry G Ale .60	5	22⅛	22	22	— ½
Can Sou Ry 3	† 50	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	16	9½	9⅜	9½	
Cap Adm pf (3)	† 30	43¼	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅜
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	3	120	118	118	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	49	49	49	
Celanese Corp1½g	4	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 60	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 50	119	119	119	—1
Celanese pr pf 7	†180	124½	124	124½	—1¼
Celotex Corp (½g)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 6	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½a	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	6	12¼	11½	11½	—1⅛
Cent V Sug 2½a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†390	61	60½	61	+ ½
Champ P&F pf6	† 10	107	107	106	+1
Checker Cab	15	32¼	31	32¼	+1¾
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	— ⅛
Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
Chi & E Ill	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	14	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2¼a	8	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	5	15½	15	15	— ½
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	4	8½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Childs Co	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Chile Cop 1½g	† 20	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Chrysler Cp 2½g	24	82⅜	81½	82	— ⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	1	5	15	15	— ½
City Invest	† 60	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅞
City Stores	5	7	6⅜	6⅜	—1⅛
Clark Equip 2½g	1	36	36	36	+1
Clev E I pf 4½	† 10	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	40¼	39½	39½	— ½
Cluett Peab 1½g	10	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ¼g	9	23	23	23	
Col-P-P pf4¼	† 10	106½	106½	106½	
Col & South	†510	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
Col & So 1pf	†390	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	— ⅛
Columb Br A ¾0g	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Columb Br B .90g	3	23	22½	23	
Colum G & E	48	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	76¼	75¾	75¾	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	94	94	94	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	3	40	40	40	— ½
Comi Invest Tr (3)	17	42½	42	42¼	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	15	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	46	3⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Com&Sou pf 4½ak	14	67¾	67½	67½	
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	11	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
Compagnie Nauve 1	5	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigar ½a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm .10g	8	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	21	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Cons Vultee (1g)	15	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Container Corp ¾g	4	21¾	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾g)	8	36¼	35¼	36	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .65g	3	12⅞	12½	12½	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48¾	48½	48½	— ¾
Cont Motors (.45g)	32	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	10	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ½
Cont Steel (¾g)	2	24	24	24	—1
Corn Exch 2.40	†100	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
Corn Prod (2.60)	4	60½	60⅛	60⅛	— ½
Cornell-Dub El ¾g	5	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Crane Co (1e)	12	21¼	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 40	106¾	106½	106½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	15	30⅛	29¾	30	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	† 50	98⅛	98¼	98¼	— ½
Crucible Stl (2e)	14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	12	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	25¼	19¾	19¾	
Cuneo Press (1½g)	2	24	24	24	
Curtis Publishing	14	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	† 20	83¼	83	83	+1¾
Curt P pf pf 3k	2	44½	44	44	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Curtis Wr A 1½ag	3	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
Cutler-Ham ¾ag	1	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	9	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	13	40¼	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Del & Hudson	6	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Del Edison .90g	9	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 40	30	30	30	— ¼
Diam Match 1½g	1	23½	22	22½	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	8	68⅛	67½	67¾	+1
Dixie C A 2½	† 20	44¼	44¼	44¾	
Doehler Die C 1½g	4	30	30	30	
Dome Mines h1.60	25	25⅛	24	24¾	+ ½
Douglas Aircraft 5a	3	60¾	60¼	60¾	— ¼
du Pont deN 3g	4	148¾	147¼	147¼	— ¾
du Pont of 4½	1	128¼	128¼	128¼	— ¾
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	8	8	8	
Eastern Air L	10	39¼	37¾	37¾	—1¼
Eastern Roll Mill	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
Eaton Mfg (3)	† 2	41	41	41	
Edis Bros Strs .80	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite 1½a	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Elec Boat (½ag)	12	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	4	72½	71½	71¾	— ¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	76⅛	75¾	76⅛	— ⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	1	42	42	42	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Endicott-J pf 5	† 30	114	113¾	113¾	—1¼
Eng Pub Service	81	8½	8¼	8¼	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	†200	66¾	65	66½	+1
EngPS$5½pf5½a†	250	87¾	87	87½	+1
Eng PS $6 pf 6	†16	91¾	90¾	91¾	+1
Erie RR (2g)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½pg	22	2⅝	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	10	50	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	10	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
Evans Products	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	6	23¼	23½	23¾	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	37	37	37	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	6	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Fed Motor Tr .30g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	5	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼a	† 10	96	96	96	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¼ag	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
Firestone T&R 1½	5	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
First T&R pf 6	1	108	108	108	
First Nat Strs 2½a	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
Flintkote (.65g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf4½g	† 10	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Florence Stv 1½ag	3	32½	32½	32½	— ¾
Florsh Shoe A 2	1	27	27	27	+1½
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	† 10	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	6	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	31	12¾	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	5	34¼	34	34	
Fruehauf pf (5)	† 30	109½	109	109	+ ½
Gabriel Co .(20g)	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) ¼ag	5	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	
Gamewell 1½ag	† 20	26	26	26	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	14	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gayiord pf 2¾	†100	52	52	52	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	21	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	31½	3	3½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Cb pf 5¼ak	†120	87	86	87	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	†36	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	120	41⅜	41	41	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½a	†150	119½	119	119½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Mills 5 pf5	† 90	134¼	134	134	
Gen Motors 1½g	32	53¼	52	53	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	3	34½	34¼	34½	
Gen Prec Eq (¾g)	6	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	4	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Gen Ry Sig pf6	† 20	110	110	110	—1
Gen Real&Util	1	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Real&Util pf	1	55	55	55	
Gen Refract .90g	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½ak	†12	87¼	86	86	—1½
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½ag	1	22	22	22	— ½
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	72	72	72	—1
Gimbel Bros .30g	18	13½	13¼	13½	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	84¼	84	84	— ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6	† 20	82¾	82	82	
Goodrich B F 1g	3	43⅞	43½	43½	— ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100	100	100	
Goodyear Tire 1¼ag	19	40¼	39⅝	40¼	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
Goth Hosiery (1ag)	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	30	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Grand Union	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Granite C S 17½g	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	11	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	8	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Greyhound Corp (2)	10	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	4	13	12½	13	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	4¾	4¼	4¾	
Guantan Sug pf	† 22	155	148	149	+3½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	18	8⅛	7¾	8	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	11	39	38½	39	— ½
Gulf Oil 1	10	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ⅜
Harb-Walker ¾ag	4	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	11	24½	23½	24½	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	†150	102½	101¼	101¼	— ½
Hercules Motors 1	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
Hercules Pow 1½g	3	81	80½	80½	+ ⅜
Hires (CE) 1.20a	4090	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	1	37½	37½	37½	+1¼
Holly Sugar (3)	5	13⅜	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
Holly Sug pf 7	† 50	115	115	115	—1
Homestake Mining	15	42	40¾	41½	+ ⅜
Houd-Hersey B2ag	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Household pf 5	† 50	110¾	110½	110¾	—1
Houston L&P 3.60	4	61⅞	61½	61⅞	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	26	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	*1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¾
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	6	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	9	12¼	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Int Cont LL (4)	† 10	46	46	46	
Indpls P & L 1.20	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	*1	39	39	39	
Inger-Rand 4½ag	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel (3g)	1	75	75	75	
Inspirat C Cop ¼ag	12	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Interchem Co 1.60	2	35¼	34½	34½	— ½
Interstate Iron ½a	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	4	176	175¾	175¾	+ ½
Int Harvester (2)	12	71	70	70¼	— ⅝
Int Hary pf (7)	† 50	174½	174¼	174½	— ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Int Min'ls & C ½ag	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
Int Mining	9	5¼	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	29	30⅞	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Int Paper	29	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	12	65¾	64⅞	65¾	+ ½
Int Ry Cen Am	7	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
Int Ry pf 1¼ak	†

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Vinson Would Extend Law On Renegotiation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Committee, calling for continuation of the war contract renegotiation law, today introduced legislation to extend its provisions to additional agencies, set specific standards, and provide for judicial appeals:

His measure would:

1. Bring the contracts of the Agriculture Department and the War Shipping Administration under provisions of the renegotiation law as well as those of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, which now are subject to the law for recovery of "excessive profits."

2. Call for the setting of specific standards under which contracts will be negotiated.

3. Provide for a judicial review in the Circuit Court of Appeals where contractors are dissatisfied with renegotiation decisions.

4. Require renegotiation officials, on request of the contractor, to furnish him with a statement of findings of facts on which renegotiation decisions were reached.

5. Bring under renegotiation provision pre-Pearl Harbor contracts with foreign governments which were taken over by the Lend-Lease Administration.

As Mr. Vinson submitted his measure, Representative Maas (R) of Minnesota proposed to the House Ways and Means Committee that the renegotiation law be eliminated next Jan. 1 and a super-tax against excessive profits on war contracts be substituted.

Mr. Maas suggested imposition of a levy of up to 85 per cent on the 20 per cent net which industry now is allowed to retain (including a 10 per cent postwar refund) after the present excess profits tax is collected. He would allow reserves for conversion to peacetime production before assessing the super-levy.

Committee members said they would try to end the hearings tomorrow.

WPB Concerned Over Lack Of Scrap From Autos

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Production Board officials expressed concern over decreased scrap steel shipments from auto wrecking yards. Such shipments amounted to 86,882 net tons in August, a decrease of 10.4 per cent from July, which was a low month.

H. M. Faust, WPB salvage director, said there were 53,827 cars wrecked in yards during August, compared with a monthly average of 90,000 the first six months of the year.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 15, 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1943.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

September 21, 1943

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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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Closing Prices

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
200 Aero Sup B (30g)	4½	4½	4½
400 Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
400 Aire Access (¼g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400 Air-WayElAp (.20g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
750 Alum Ltd (bBa)	90½	88	89
350 Alum Co Am (3g)	111⅝	110½	110½
50 Alum Co Am pf	111	111	111
30 Am Book (⅞g)	29½	29½	29½
100 Am Box Board (¾g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Am C P & L A (1⅛g)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
450 Am C P & L new	33⅝	33½	33½
1100 Am C P & L B	2½	2½	2½
500 Am Cyan B (.60)	44½	44¼	44¼
6000 Am & Fgn P war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1600 Am Gas & El (1.60)	27½	27½	27½
525 Am Gas & El pf	110	109½	109½
25 Am Gen $2 pf (2)	35	35	35
800 Am Light & T (1.20)	18⅞	18½	18⅝
200 Am Lt & T pf (1½)	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
400 Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1	1⅛
50 Am Pot & Ch (2¾g)	51	51	51
900 Am Republics (.10g)	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞
1300 Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Am Superpow pf	15¼	15¼	15¼
100 Am Writ Pap	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200 Anch Post F (.15g)	3	3	3
100 Apex Elec Mfg (2g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
40 Appal El Pw pf (4½)	109½	109½	109½
100 Ark Nat Gas A	4	4	4
600 Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4¼	4¼
1000 Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200 Aro Equip (¼g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100 Art Met Wks (.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300 Ashland OilsR (.40)	6⅛	6	6
100 Asso Brew Can (¾g)	17½	17½	17½
1900 Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6¾	6½	6½
200 Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	32	32	32
1800 Atlas Corp war	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100 Atlas Ply (.90g)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
100 Automat Prod (⅛g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Ayrshire P Coll	6½	6½	6½
1200 Babcock && Wil (1g)	23½	22¾	23½
300 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38½	38½	38½
400 Baldwin Loco war	4½	4½	4½
4000 Barium Sta Sti	2½	2	2½
200 Basic Refract (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400 Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Birds S Fdy (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500 Bliss (E W) (2)	13½	13½	13½
500 Blue Ridge	2¾	2¾	2¾
50 Blue Ridge wvpf (3d)	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
200 Blumenthal (8)	13	13	13
600 Braz Tr L&P (b⅜g)	22¾	22½	22½
100 Breeze Corp 1.20g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200 Brewst ero	3½	3½	3½
25 Bridgpt Gas L (1.05g)	22½	22½	22½
500 Bridgpt Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
100 Brill B	1¼	1¼	1¼
700 Br-AmTb hr (.225g)	17⅛	17	17
100 Brown F&W	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
100 Brown F pf WA (1k)	13	13	13
1900 Brown Rubber	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Bruce (E L) (¾g)	15	15	15
1000 Buf N&EP pf	14⅞	14¾	14¾
300 Burry Biscuit	3½	3½	3½
900 Cal Ec Gen	6¼	6	6
400 Callite Tung (.20g)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
200 Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
75 Cap City Prod (¾g)	11	11	11
240 CenNYntepc pf (5)	96	95¾	95¾
30 Carnation (1)	43	43	43
50 Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	114	114	114
70 Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	114	114	114
300 Carrier Corp	15⅝	15½	15½
100 Casco Prod (1g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200 Catalin Am (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
5200 Cen&SW Ut	1⅛	⅛	⅛
240 CenNYPow pf (5)	96	95¾	95¾
300 Cessna Aire (1g)	7	7	7
600 ChemBldPdR (.15g)	9	8¾	8¾
25 Cherry-Burrell (.60g)	13½	13½	13½
50 Chesebrough (4a)	100½	100½	100½
200 Chief Cons Mng	⅜	⅜	⅜
125 Childs pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3300 Cities Service	15⅝	15½	15½
100 Cit Svc pf	89	88¾	88¾
100 Clark Cont (1½g)	19	19	19
200 Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
50 Cleve El Ill (1½g)	33	32¾	32¾
300 Colonial Air	8⅝	8½	8½
200 Colo Fuel & I war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Colts PFArm (2¼g)	49½	49¼	49½
60 Colum G & E pf (5)	58½	58¼	58¼
9960 Comwlth & So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
350 Comm Invest (1.60)	21	21	21
50 CompoShTr Mfg (.45g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200 Cons Biscuit (.30g)	4½	4½	4½
200 Cons OE Bal (3.60)	67	67	67
40 ConGEBalpfB (4½)	117½	117½	117½
100 Cons Mng & S (h1a)	38	38	38
400 Cons Retail Sto (⅜g)	7	6¾	6¾
2600 Cons Textile	4⅜	3⅞	4¼
100 Cont Roll & Stl (1g)	10	10	10
600 Cooper-Bess (½g)	11	10⅞	11
50 Copper Range (½g)	6	6	6
600 Cornue G Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
5200 Creole Pet	30⅛	29	29⅛
200 Crown C Pet	4⅜	4½	4⅜
400 Crown Drug (.05g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2700 CubanAtl Sug	17⅞	17½	17½
200 Darby Pet	18	17½	17½
100 Dennison Mfg A (.30g)	3	3	3
200 Derby Oil	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
100 DetMichStove .30g	3½	3½	3½
100 Dobeckmun (½g)	8	8	8
50 Draper Corp (3)	74	74	74
50 Driver-Har (2.40)	28	28	28
600 Eagle Pich Ld (.30g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100 East G&F 6pf (3k)	34	34	34
50 East G&F pfpf (12e)	56¼	56¼	56¼
25 East Sta pf A	24	24	24
50 East Sta pf B	23¾	23¾	23¾
200 Easy Wash MB (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
5800 El Bond & Sh	8⅝	8	8⅛
1700 El Bond&Sh pf (6)	86	85⅞	86
200 El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	81	81	81
100 El P&L 2 pf A	48⅛	48	48
100 El P&L war	1	1	1
300 Emerson Elec (.35g)	8	7⅞	7⅞
250 EquityCp$3pf (2¼k)	31	30⅝	30⅝
400 Esquire Inc (.40g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50 Eureka Pipe L (2g)	34½	34½	34½
200 Evans Prod Inc (1e)	15½	15¼	15¼
200 Fairchild En&Air	2	2	2
100 Fansteel Met (¼e)	18	18	18
200 Ford M Can A (h1)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
500 Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	5	5	5
150 Froedt G&M (1.80a)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100 Fuller (G A) (2e)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
25 Fuller 4½ pf (4)	59	59	59
500 Glen Ald Coal (1.20g)	16¼	16	16¼
100 Godchaux Sug B	9½	9½	9½
250 Gorh Mfg (1½g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100 Gray Mfg	7½	7½	7½
150 Gt AtlaP nv(3¼e)	81	81	81
25 Gt A&Plst pf (7)	137½	137½	137½
700 Greenf T&D (1e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 Gypsum (2g)	61¼	61¼	61¼
100 HarvardBrew (.20g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Hearn D Strs	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300 Hecla Min	6⅜	6¾	6¾
800 Heyden Chem	24	23¾	24
100 Hoe (R) & Co A	27¾	27¾	27¾
1700 Holl C Gold	10⅞	10½	10⅞
500 Humble Oil	76¾	76½	76½
100 Hussmann-Lig	6½	6½	6½
600 Huyler's	1¾	1¾	1¾
50 Huyler's pf	21¾	21¾	21¾
300 Ill Iowa Pow	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1200 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8⅜	8¼	8½
100 Ill Iowa-Pw pf (1¾k)	40¾	40¾	40¾
200 Ill Zinc (1.05g)	12½	12¼	12½
1700 Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	14¼	13⅞	14
100 Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	14¼	14¼	14¼
250 Ins Co N Am (2½g)	86½	86½	86½
300 Int Indust	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200 Int MinAChem war	8¾	8¾	8¾
1500 Int Petrol (h1)	20	20	20
100 Int Pet reg (h1)	20	20	20
100 Int S Rag B	1¼	1¼	1
1300 Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
800 Inters Home Eq	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
200 Inters Pw Del pf	3½	3½	3½
1000 Invest Roy (.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1700 Ital Superpow A	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1200 Jacobs (F L)	6	5¾	5¾
200 Jeannette Gla	2½	2½	2½
25 Jer C P&L 8½pf(5½)	86½	86¾	86½
10 Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	75½	75½	75½
40 Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	99½	99	99

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

40 Koppers Co pf (6)	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 Kresge D Strs pf	85	85	85
100 KreugerBrew (32½g)	6½	6½	6½
1700 Lake Shore M (h.80)	14¾	13⅞	14⅛
2100 Lehigh C&N (.40g)	7⅝	8	8
500 Leonard Oil Dev	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Line Material (.20g)	11	10¾	10¾
900 Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8½	8⅜	8⅜
300 Long Is Ltg	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
125 Long Is L pf	81¼	81	81
400 Long Is Lt pf B	48¾	48	48
700 Louis L&E (.30g)	8¼	8	8
10 Ludw Baum pf	44½	44½	44½
100 McWill Dredg (1)	10	10	10
50 Mead Johns (3a)	150	149	150
1400 Merritt-CAS	6¼	6	6
100 Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
500 Mid St P Bvtc	1½	1½	1½
200 MidWestCorn (.20g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
25 Midvale (1½g)	28¼	28¼	28¼
150 Minn Min&M (1.20)	56	55¼	56
400 Molybdenum (2g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
600 Monogram Pict	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
50 Montg Ward A	170	169½	169½
50 Montr LH&P (h1½)	22	22	22
400 Mount Prod (½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
7200 Nat Bellas Hess .05g	2	1⅞	1⅞
400 Nat City Lines (¼g)	21⅜	12⅝	12⅞
3400 Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
300 Nat Mfr & Strs (⅛e)	2½	2½	2½
20 Nat P&L pf (6)	100¾	100¾	100¾
100 Nat Rub Mch (¾g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200 Nat Trans (½g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100 Nat Un Rad	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
160 Neptune Met A (1e)	8	8	8
50 N E P A 6% pf (4k)	48½	48½	48½
20 N Eng T&T (4¼g)	105½	105½	105½
100 N J Zinc (2g)	58½	58½	58½
1800 Niag Hud Pow	3	2⅞	3
100 NiagSaMdB (.10)	5½	5½	5½
10 Niag Sh Md Apf (6)	102½	102½	102½
200 Niles-Bem-Pi (1½g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200 Nip singMns (h.10e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1300 NorAmLt&Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
180 Nor Am L&Ppf	96½	96	96
300 Nor Sta Pw A	7	6¾	6¾
100 Novadel-Ag (2)	25½	25½	25½
500 Ogden Corp (¾g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 Ohio Ed pf (6)	102½	102½	102½
100 Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18½	18½	18½
80 Okla N G cv pf 5½	114	113⅞	113⅞
100 Pac Can (1)	14	14	14
100 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	36	36	36
40 Pac Ltg pf (5)	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	96	96	96
109000 Pantepec Oil Ven	9	8¾	8¾
29100 Pennroad	5⅜	4¾	5¼
100 Pa Gas & El A	11	11	11
30 Pa P&L $7 pf	102¾	102½	102⅝
50 Pa Salt	165	162	165
50 Pa Wat&Pow	63½	63½	63½
402 Phoenix Sec	27¼	27	27¼
1000 Pioneer Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
20 PittsfdLakeE (2½g)	60¾	60¾	60¾
200 Pitts Pl Gl (2¼g)	93¾	93¾	93¾
1000 Polaris Mng	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300 Potrero Sugar	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 PrattLam (1.30g)	28	28	28
100 Premier Gld (h.06)	1⅛	⅛	⅛
400 PugSdP&L (40)	10⅞	10¾	10¾
75 PugSdP¾LSpf (5)	97¾	97½	97¾
2000 RKO opt war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
300 Raym Conc.1a)	14¼	14¼	14¼
2700 Red Bank Oil	17½	17½	17½
250 Reliance E&E (3½g)	12½	12½	12½
400 Republic Avia (¼g)	3¾	3¼	3¼
100 RichfieldOilWar	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Roch G&E pfD (6)	105½	105½	105½
200 Royal Type	50¾	49½	50½
100 Sculin Stl	12	12	12
50 Segal Lock & H	49¾	49¾	49¾
1200 Salt Dome Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
1200 Schulte (DA)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Segal Lock & H	1¼	1	1
200 Seiberling Rub	8¼	8¼	8¼
100 Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Sel Ind pr	68	68	68
200 Shat-Denn	3¼	3¼	3½
200 Smotrone	3½	3½	3½
100 Soss Mfg	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100 So C Ed B pf (1½)	32¼	32¼	32¼
70 So Col Pow pf (3k)	64	64	64
100 Spalding	4	4	4
200 Span & Gen reg	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Spencer Shoe (.15g)	5	4⅝	4⅝
400 StandCap&S (¼e)	6½	6¼	6¼
50 Stand C&S pf (7.50)	183¼	183¼	183¼
50 Std Dredg pf (1.80)	169¼	165¼	165¼
900 Std Oil Ky (1)	18	17¾	18
300 St Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
150 St Pow & L pf	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
500 Stand Prod	8¼	8	8
100 Stinnes (R)	1¼	1¼	1¼
50 Stroock & Co (1g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
400 Sulliv Match (1¼g)	18⅛	18	18
5700 Sunray Oil (.14g)	6¼	6	6
100 Sunray Oil pf (2¾)	51	50½	51
300 Tampa El (1.20g)	23K	23¾	23¾
20 Todd Shpyds (1¼g)	57	57	57
1200 Trans-Lux	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
300 Transwest Oil (¼g)	14¾	14½	14½
100 Tri-Cont war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000 Tubize Chat	8¼	8¼	8¼
100 Tubize Chat A (5g)	66	65½	66
100 Tung-Sol Lp (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Udylite Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Unexcelled Mfg (½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1100 Unit Sig-Wh Strs	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Unit Gas	3	3	3
150 Unit Gas pf (9k)	120½	120	120⅝
100 Unit Gas war	½	½	½
100 Unit Lt & Pow A	½	½	½
300 Unit Lt & P pf	52¼	52	52
100 Unit Prof Sh	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Unit Spclties (.20g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
75 US A I Sec pf (3¼k)	72¼	71¾	71¾
100 United Stores (35b)	¼	¼	¼
300 Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200 Univ Pict	18	18	18
600 Univ Pict vtc	18¼	17¾	17¾
175 Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	47½	46½	47
100 Utah Radio Prod	4	4	4
30 Valspar pf (2¼e)	27¼	26½	27¼
1000 Venezuel Pet	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10 Virg Pub Svc pf	78¾	78¾	78¾
500 Wentwth Mfg (½)	3½	3½	3½
1900 West Va C & C (⅝e)	5	4¾	4¾
300 Wnis Oil-O-Mat	3½	3½	3½
300 Wright Har (h.30)	3¼	3	3

Total stock sales today, estimated, 230,000 shares. Year ago, 118,445 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
4 Am P&L 6s 2016	106	105⅞	105⅞
13 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
4 Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
8 As Elec 4½s 53	73⅛	73⅜	73½
2 As G&E 5s 50	22¼	21¾	21¾
5 As G&E 5½s 77	22	22	22
5 As G&E 5s 68	22¼	22	22
7 As G&E 4½s 49	22¼	22	22¼
2 As T&T 5½s 55 A	87½	87¼	87¼
1 Atlan City El 3¼s 64	109	109	109
11 Cen St El 5½s 54	38½	37½	37½
15 Cen St El 5s 48	38	38	38
21 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	59	58	58
1 Cin St Ry 5½s 52	102½	102½	102½
3 Cities Ser 5s 58	96⅞	96¾	96¾
14 Cities Ser 5s 50	96⅝	96¼	96¼
17 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	99½	99¼	99¼
123 Cons Text '53 st	116	123	123
10 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	98⅜	98	98⅜
10 East G&F 4s 56 A	88¾	88½	88⅝
48 Elec P&L 5s 2030	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
1 Fla P&L 5s 54	104½	104½	104½
16 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1 Hygrade Fd 6s 40 A	99½	99½	99½
5 Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107	106¾	106¾
2 Ind Svc 5s 50	89	89	89
11 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	88½	88¼	88½
2 Inters Pow 5s 52	84½	84½	84½
5 Inters Pow 5s 57	84½	84½	84½
5 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
9 Lou P&L 5s 57	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Metro Ed 4s 71	107½	107½	107½
5 Midland Val 4s 63 st	61	61	61
1 Minn P&L 4½s 78	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	107	107	107
3 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	103⅜	103½	103⅜
4 N Eng G&E 5s 50	72¾	72¼	72¼
3 N Eng G&E 5s 48	72½	72¼	72½
1 N Eng G&E 5s 47	72½	72½	72½
2 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 N Eng Pow 5s 48	94¼	94½	94¼
1 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	108	108	108
1 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	108	108	108
2 Shaw W&P 4½s 70 D	104½	104½	104½
6 So Cal Ed 3s 65	105⅛	106⅛	105⅛
4 So Ind Ry 4s 51	70½	70½	70½
5 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
13 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	84⅞	84½	84⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s 51	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
3 Stand G&E 6s 57	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
2 Stand G&E 6s 66	84⅞	48⅞	84⅞
2 Stand P&L 6s 57	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛
5 Starrett Corp 5s 50	25½	25½	25½
3 Toledo Ed 3½s 68	108	108	108
7 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103¼	103	103¼
3 Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	116½	116¼	116¼
3 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
118 Waldorf-Ast 5½ 54	26	24⅞	25½
1 Wash Ry&El 4s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 West Newsp Un 6s 44	100	100	100
5 York Rys 5s 47 st	97	97	97

Foreign Bonds

1 Den Mg Bk 5s 72	9	9	9
1 Lima Peru 6½s 58	18½	18½	18½
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 59	25½	25½	25½
3 Russian 6½s 1919	8½	8½	8½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included

(xd) Ex-dividend (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

WPB Corrects Threat Of Shoe Leather Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has moved to correct "an acute shortage" of sole leather for civilian shoe repairs by ordering 25 large leather-cutting firms to divert substantial portions of their output to civilian channels.

The order said the leather to be diverted will somewhat exceed the average monthly deliveries to shoe repairers during the 1937-41 period.

Reduced hide production and military and lend-lease demands caused the sole leather shortages, WPB said. The supplies to be channeled for civilian use will be diverted largely from military and lend-lease stocks.

Takes High Post

Malcolm Kingsberg

Vice-president of Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. has been named vice-president and treasurer of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., the parent company. In this position Mr. Kingsberg will be the principal financial officer of the parent company and all subsidiaries.

Argentine Official Modifies Rate Cut And Aids Power Firm

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Federal Commissioner of Mendoza Province has modified a decree ordering a 25 per cent decrease in electric power rates, thereby affording a measure of relief to the Andes Electric Co., which is a subsidiary of the American & Foreign Power Co.

The new regulation makes the rate cut applicable to only commercial residential consumers. These represent 90 per cent of the company's customers but they consume only 25 per cent of its power.

A company official said the modification improved the situation although the loss of revenue still would be considerable.

A decree affecting another American & Foreign Power subsidiary in Buenos Aires province was suspended last week pending further investigation. The company had contended the decree would have caused it to operate at a loss.

White Says Roads Need Men, Materials

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—Railroads of the United States, carrying their biggest burden in history, still have not reached their peak, Roy B. White, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, disclosed, but unless the manpower situation is eased, he said, that peak cannot be reached.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Allegheny regional advisory board of railroad men and shippers, Mr. White said "it may be necessary to readjust or eliminate certain kinds of service or make other changes" to increase tonnage, and added:

"We will move the tonnage and the personnel necessary to win this war."

"We will need more men, material and supplies, and unless manpower is furnished to railroads when they need it and where they need it, little can be accomplished by the manpower elsewhere, as increased production is of no value unless the products can be moved."

General Aircraft Gets Glider Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A contract totaling over $10,000,000 has been signed by General Aircraft Corporation, Astoria, L. I., with the War Department to build additional quantities of gliders, it was reported.

General Aircraft entered the glider field in May, 1942, and six months later the first of many of the large cargo gliders was manufactured and test flown. The initial contract was amended and multiplied by several times the original quantity contracted for, and was completed a month ahead of schedule.

Brazil, U. S. Sign Pacts On Mica, Rock Crystal

RIO

Braves, Red Sox Freshmen Begin to Make Headlines

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The influx of young talent is beginning to make itself felt with the Braves and Red Sox.

At Pittsburgh yesterday Clarence "Butch" Etchison, rookie first baseman from Hartford, played the hero role as the Braves took a 5-3 decision from the Pirates. Walking up to the plate in the eighth inning with the Braves trailing, 3-2, and with Masi and Wietelmann on base, the left-hander clouted a long double to left field for a pair of big runs.

The drive gave Nate Andrews his 14th victory. Nate, incidentally has pitched seven straight complete games and 21 for the year.

Toured Minors

Etchison is up with the Braves after six years of batting around in the minors. He started out in the Mountain State League and went to the Michigan State circuit before graduating into Class A ball with the Eastern League. He played a half season with Elmira, going to Hartford with Nieman and Lindquist. A lefthander all the way, Etchison stands six feet two and weighs 190 pounds. His home is in Ellicott City, Md.

The fair-haired rookie with the Red Sox is big Danny Doyle, the latest collegian to make the jump to the majors. The Hub was to get its first look at the rookie catcher from Louisville in the current series with the Cleveland Indians, delayed by inclement weather. Joe Cronin is further emphasizing his accent on youth by using Tom McBride, Ford Garrison and George Metkovich in his outfield. This must, by the way, be the youngest outfield in the American League.

An Oklahoman

However, Doyle is the boy the Hub wants to get better acquainted with. Hailing from the wide-open spaces of McLoud, Okla., Danny majored in agriculture at Oklahoma A. & M., graduating in June, 1940. While in college he starred in baseball and basketball, passing up football to avoid a possible injury which might impair his climb to big league baseball. The boy made his initial eastern appearance in the winter of '38, when his college five was runner-up to Temple in the Madison Square Garden cage tournament.

Doyle reached the Red Sox via Rocky Mount in '40, Greensboro the following year and Louisville in '42, later being optioned to Oklahoma City of the Texas League the same season. This spring he went back to Louisville. Bill Diesch, coach at the University of Texas, first tipped the Red Sox to Doyle, but it was Herb Pennock's scouting that finally clinched the decision to sign him. Among other things, Joe Cronin thinks Danny looks like Moe Berg. If the boy catches like the Professor, and hits like Ted Williams, the Sox will be happy.

* * *

Briefs . . . Jim Bagby, right-handed pitcher who broke in with the Red Sox a few years back but who since has worn a Cleveland uniform, "popped off" in the Hub last night about his berth with the Indians . . . "Junior" said, in effect, that he could not get along with Manager Lou Boudreau and wished to be traded—in fact, said that he had asked the Cleveland club to get rid of him . . . Boudreau admitted that he was familiar with the situation, but said that Bagby would not leave the Tribe unless a satisfactory deal could be arranged . . . Bagby is scheduled to pitch against the Red Sox on Saturday . . . Jeff Heath did not come here with the Indians.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	89	52	.631	
Washington	81	63	.562	9½
Cleveland	76	64	.543	12½
Detroit	72	70	.507	17½
Chicago	72	70	.507	17½
St. Louis	67	75	.472	22½
Boston	63	78	.447	26
Philadelphia	46	94	.329	42½

Results Sept. 22

New York 4, Detroit 2.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 4, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 9, Washington 1.
Cleveland at Boston, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	95	46	.674	
Brooklyn	76	65	.539	19
Cincinnati	75	65	.536	19½
Pittsburgh	76	69	.524	21
Boston	64	75	.460	30
Chicago	64	76	.457	30½
Philadelphia	61	82	.427	35
New York	54	87	.383	41

Results Sept. 22

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 4, New York 2.
New York 10, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 0.

Cornell Ready For Tilt With Sampson Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—Defense against the tricky formations Sampson's Naval Training Station football team is expected to use here Saturday is being stressed this week by Coach Carl Snavely, whose Cornellians await the Bluejacket invasion with growing confidence.

The Big Red, inexperienced and untried in its opener against Bucknell last week, found itself a potentially better team than preseason reports indicated. Although it made some serious mistakes in winning a 7-to-6 victory over the Bisons, the defense, on the whole, was a revelation.

Scoring Ability

That the team possessed scoring ability in its fleet backs was known to Snavely who was, nevertheless, surprised at the manner in which heavy Bucknell's running attack remained stalled all afternoon. In order to keep the Bisons suppressed, it was necessary for Right End John Tully, Left Guard Grant Ellis, Quarterback James Carrington and Fullback from Accorsi to play the full 60 minutes.

Cornell is without depth at any position, but a host of reserves were given special attention earlier in the week to correct the situation. The heavy duty falling upon Tackles Ralph Calcagni, Harry Furman and Ferdinand Sasse may be lightened somewhat with the return of Joseph Brozina who has overcome a minor ailment. There is hope, too, that Nathan Scherr, who became a Naval Reservist while a freshman at Maryland, will be available at fullback to lighten the burden on Accorsi.

Scherr hurt his knee two weeks ago when he was giving Accorsi a real contest for the regular role. Accorsi, on his play in the Bucknell game, established himself as the number one spin bucker and the Baltimore boy will have a job on his hands in reducing Accorsi's current rating.

In Top Condition

Cornell weathered the contact in good shape and should be in top condition for the mighty men from Sampson. Lieut. Comdr. Malvin Stevens, former New York University mentor, is coaching the Bluejackets, which in two exhibition games have dropped a 19-to-0 decision to the New York Giants and beaten Colgate 14 to 13.

As was the cast last week, the visitors will average 10 pounds to the man heavier than the Big Red, which will depend on speed and alertness to offset this disadvantage.

McKechnie Kept

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23 (AP) —William B. (Bill) McKechnie's contract as manager of the Cincinnati Reds was renewed today, as he was signed for one year at an undisclosed salary.

McKechnie, who came to the Reds in the winter of 1937, lifted the club from the National League cellar to fourth place in 1938, to league champion in 1939, and to the world title in 1940.

His original contract called for $25,000 a year plus a $5,000 bonus if home attendance exceeded a certain figure.

Absence of Terry Moore, Slaughter Hampers Cards

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—It is conceded the Yankees could just about stop the St. Louis attack if they can cool Stan Musial in the World Series.

It is also conceded that this is a matter as simple as finding the fuse box in the dark after the lights blow out. The Pennsylvania boy stands out among this year's series outfielders like a straw hat on Santa Claus. Batting a mere .356 for the season, if he isn't just about the No. 1 apple-knocker active in the business today, then Umpire George Magerkurth never had an argument.

But while you shudder about all the awful things Slammin' Stan is going to do to those poor Yankee pitchers with his ball bat, you remember a couple of other details that tend to make a comparison of the series outfields less of a cakewalk for the Cards. Reading from left to right, these are (1) the absence of Terry Moore and Enos Slaughter, the fence climbers, from the St. Louis picket line, and (2) the fact that the Yankees have a block-buster of their own who doesn't exactly play pat-a-cake up there at the plate—Charley Keller.

Miss Terry, Enos

Now Harry Walker and Danny Litwhiler, the fugitive from the Phillies, who make up, with Musial, the Cards' varsity outfield, are nice young fellows and good to their folks, and are thumping at a respectable .297 and not-too-bad .264, respectively, at this writing. But not even their sincerest boosters are going to accuse them of being the fly-chasers Terry and Enos were. As a matter of fact, the acrobatics these two put on in the '42 fall fuss, practically leaping into the upper tier of the stadium to haul down balls with home-run labels, were the top reasons Billy Southworth's set won.

You remember back to the third game of that series. Ernie White blanked the Bombers 2-0 in that one, but only because Moore robbed Joe Di Maggio of one homer and Slaughter stole two from Keller. And you recall how Musial twice fell flat going after flies. And finally, you bring up the picture of Babe Ruth leaving the park that afternoon and muttering, "The Yanks woulda won 7-2 if those two guys aren't out there."

Still Keller

Well, while the Yanks miss Di Maggio, there's still Keller, and King Kong only has 29 homers this season. He rang the bell yesterday with a three-run block-buster and though he's batting only .271, a buy who has a lease on those outfield stands is never one to get chummy with. Altogether he's knocked in 80 runs against 75 for Musial, who has collected 81 more hits.

Charley will be in left for the Yanks and Bud Metheny, a late-season "bloom" who also hits a long ball, will be over in right. Marse Joe McCarthy has been leading with Roy Weatherly, the little round-man, in center, simply because there's no one better around. But the round man was injured recently, and it may be Tuck Stainback, the fast-moving veteran with the weak war-club, or Johnny Lindell, the converted twirler. The only thing wrong with the whole picture is that the squad of five is made up entirely of left-handed hitters to face the predominantly southpaw slinging staff the Cards are bringing in.

The St. Louis spares are Frank Demaree and Debs Garms, the handy man who can play the infield or the outfield.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Picking Southworth's Pitchers

Now that the Cardinals once again are a World Series certainty, the boys are trying to pick Billy Southworth's pitchers for the coming battle with the Yankees.

"I certainly wouldn't pitch Mort Cooper in the opener," said one National League coach. "I'd rather see Southworth lead off with Max Lanier, or even Al Brazle or Harry Brecheen.

"This is how I figure it," the coach went on. "Joe McCarthy is a cinch to use Spud Chandler in the first game. Joe can't do anything else. Spud is his ace; and with the kind of year he's been having, the Cardinals or any other team doesn't figure to make very many runs—probably not more than one or two. The guy's earned run average is the best in the game.

Hold Cooper

"Now, if the Cardinals put Cooper up against Chandler, and Spud has one of his very good days, Mort's chances of winning will be mighty slim. It would be a better gamble for Southworth, therefore, to lead off with one of those left-handers, who might come up with a shutout, because the Yankees haven't looked at much southpaw pitching this year. And, in any event, Billy still has Cooper for that second game."

Cooper's success, or lack of it, in competition with the American League, of course, is one of the paramount pre-series topics in the dugouts and press coops of the senior circuit. A standout hurler within his own league, the big right-hander never has been a puzzle to the group dominated by the Yankees. They step up to the plate and treat him like a long-lost cousin. The case is building itself into one of the deep mysteries of the decade.

A Winner

However, one of these days that big Cooper guy is going to muzzle those A. L. hitters, and perhaps that day will come in the approaching series. He is a winning pitcher in National ranks; it follows that he should be the same sort of hurler in any other ranks. The boys in the American are swinging the same bats, at a similar ball.

Just the same, the rough treatment which Mort has received from the rival circuit is not easily forgotten by the N. L. crowd. There was a topheavy feeling at Braves Field over the last week end that, as one coach said, Southworth would be smart to pull a Connie Mack in the opener. But Billy's stand, undoubtedly, will be that Mort is the big man of the staff and deserves the chance to start.

Who, then, on the St. Louis mound staff will rank next to Cooper in Southworth's confidence?

Good Lefties

Max Lanier, the veteran among Card lefties, has the fast ball and the curve. The only thing you worry about is his control. Brazle and Brecheen seem to lack Lanier's stuff, but have little trouble accomplishing what they set out to do—stop the hitters.

"I'd like to see Brazle and Brecheen pitch in the World Series," another N. L. coach told me a couple of weeks ago. "They both have peculiar deliveries and usually give any club a lot of trouble the first time they face it. I think they'd give the Yankees the same trouble."

Southworth's steady use of Brazle and Brecheen during September indicates that he is planning key spots for them in the coming classic with New York. The writer has a hunch that these two boys will take the mound spotlight away from Cooper, Chandler or anybody else who walks out to the hill.

The boys in N. L. dugouts seem to agree unanimously that Ernie White would be a bad gamble in the classic, particularly since Brazle and Brecheen have shown so well in the late stages of the race.

Athletics Buy Bowles

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Athletics have announced the purchase of Charles (Major) Bowles, righthander who helped pitch the Lancaster, Pa., Red Roses to the pennant in the Class B Interstate League.

He is expected to report after Lancaster completes its final playoff games against the York, Pa., White Roses, now under way.

Minor League Scores

Sept. 22

By the Associated Press

International League Final Playoffs

Syracuse 5, Toronto 3 (Syracuse leads, one game to none).

American Association Semifinal Playoffs

Indianapolis 6, Toledo 3 (Teams tied at one game apiece).
Milwaukee 8, Columbus 6 (Teams tied at one apiece).

Eastern League Final Playoffs

Elmira 4, Scranton 3 (Elmira leads, two games to one).

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	76	8	24	3	29	.316
Fox	488	54	141	2	43	.289
Partee	290	30	81	0	28	.279
Culberson	309	36	85	3	33	.275
McBride	78	8	21	0	7	.269
Newsome	395	46	106	1	17	.268
Doerr	560	72	148	16	69	.264
Garrison	76	7	19	0	4	.250
Lupien	562	56	137	4	41	.244
Tabor	486	30	117	11	74	.241
Metkovich	270	30	65	5	24	.241
Lazor	178	16	39	0	13	.219
Doyle	14	0	3	0	2	.214
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Simmons	133	9	27	1	12	.203
Peacock	107	7	21	0	6	.196
Conroy	89	12	16	1	6	.180

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Etchinson	1	1	1	0	2	1.000
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Farrell	238	11	66	0	19	.277
Masi	211	25	57	2	27	.270
Holmes	568	71	150	5	36	.264
Nieman	298	36	77	7	44	.258
Workman	557	69	142	10	64	.255
Klutts	188	11	45	0	17	.239
Ross	263	27	58	7	30	.221
Wietelmann	488	31	106	0	37	.217
Burns	131	12	28	1	5	.214
Ryan	429	47	89	1	21	.207
Poland	145	6	27	0	13	.186
Joost	370	31	65	2	19	.176
Heitzel	17	0	2	0	0	.118

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	5	6
Ryba	7	5	Terry	6	9
Brown	6	6	Newsome	7	12
O'Neil	1	1	Dobson	6	11
Hughson	12	13			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Salvo	4	7
Javery	16	14	Farrell	0	1
Tobin	13	12	Odom	0	3
Andrews	14	18	Cardoni	0	0
Barrett	12	16			

Holy Cross has grid games this year with Dartmouth, Brown, Coast Guard Academy, Cornell, Colgate, Temple, Villanova, and Tufts.

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Nancy Lord
Open Sundays • Closed Saturdays
Luncheons from 65c
Dinners from $1.10
662 Madison Avenue
Bet. 60 and 61 Sts. RH. 4-9808

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly CHelsea 3-6980

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OPEN SUNDAYS
THE BLUE GRILL
Where Cooking Is an Art and Eating Is a Pleasure
1103 BERGEN STREET
TEL. PRESIDENT 3-8767

BUFFALO, N. Y.

MacLEOD'S
Better-Than-Good-Luncheon
Evening Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
82 West Chippewa St., Near Delaware

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

SOFT SHELL CRABS Served at The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts.
Tel. EL 5-0300
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

Cortile
AIR CONDITIONED
37 W. 43 St. 36 W. 44 St. Opp. Stern's
Afternoon Tea from 25c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Avenue
One Block from Fifth Church

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon .50-.75 157 E. 48th St., N.Y.C.
Dinner .75-1.25 ELdorado 5-9243
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Jane Dawes RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sunday Circle 7-0176

Fifth Avenue Restaurant
200 FIFTH AVENUE
at 23rd Street
Gracious atmosphere and superior food inspire to make a perfect mid-day meal for you, your friends and business acquaintances.
Lunch Served from 12 to 3 p. m. Closed Sat. and Sun.
"AIR CONDITIONED"

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD!
Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c. Dinner from $1.25
(Air-Conditioned)
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 48th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST

Hats by SCHOBLE

Active men choose Schoble . . . the hat that answers every demand of service, comfort, and style. Fall styles now ready.

SCHOBLE HATS
At Better Shops Everywhere

Cold-steel finish for rust-resistance..
Blades, too, must resist the elements and destructive forces. PROFESSIONAL Blades are processed to resist rust and corrosion.
For Round-the-Clock shaves — shaves that are cleaner, smoother, longer-lasting — get PROFESSIONAL Blades. With proper care, you can use them again and again.
Professional
PRECISION-MADE • RUST-RESIST
BLADES
FIVE BLADES for 25c

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Fit Good—Feel Good
Enna Jetticks
$5.00 to $6.50 AAAA to EEE
ARNOLD'S
64 Wall Street Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
184 WALL STREET NORWALK

Have your oil tanks filled NOW so that we may refill our tanks in order to keep you supplied.
DEVINE BROS.
33 Commerce Street, Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7835, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
★
"BACK THE ATTACK"
BUY WAR BONDS

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
The Latest and Most Practical
CLOTHES FOR CHILDREN
Snow Suits for the Cold Days Ahead
Make Your Selections Early
Prices $7.98, $8.19, and $8.98

See Our Famous Chatham Blankets constructed of 25% Pure Wool
—in blue, green—
Cedarose and rose—size 6 ft. x 7 ft.
$4.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown Waterbury Chesthire

WEARABILITY . . .
Our New Fall Coat Theme
Wear it anywhere . . . every day . . . over everything!
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET

J. H. ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS
Consultation and Design
Machinery ● Tools ● Buildings
P. O. Box 1525 Waterbury, Ct.

Knit Slip Covers
For Chairs 7.98
For Divans 12.50
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

Winter Is Fast Approaching!
Why not take advantage of mild days to paint your home?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Fall Coat Week
Featuring a land-slide of purposeful coats for Fall and Winter. Misses, Women and Juniors, come in and try them on.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
864 N. Howard Street VErnon 5391

Drafting, Tracing, Sign Painting
Builder's Plats Surveys
For Sale and Public Notice Signs
Roberta S. Grinnalds
2445 Edmonson Avenue
Gilmor 4039-W Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE (Continued)

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Call
H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 364—Reg. No. 296

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK TO SCHOOL!
Everything for the Children
W. M. WHITNEY & CO.

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
SELECT FALL SPORTSWEAR
COATS · DRESSES · HATS

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

OUR NEW ADDRESS IS AT STATE ST. AT JAMES
Harry Simmons CO. INC.

BIRTHDAYS should be remembered ANNIVERSARIES must be remembered with FLOWERS
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4258

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANERS and DYERS
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797
Auburn, New York

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP
COAL & FEED COMPANY
Coal, Fuel Oil and Coke
You'll Like Our Weigh
MAIN STREET, ISLIP
Phones: Bay Shore 1139—ISLIP 1122

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Fall Shoes for Men
Florsheim
Bostonians
Johnston & Murphy
Mansfield
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 MAIN ST.

FOOT FLATTERY
Is found in the famous-name shoes sold at McLean's. Your feet will be comfortable and remain young looking in our Dorothy Dodd, Gold Cross, De Liso Deb, College-bred or Matrix shoes. Fall styles are in.
McLEAN'S

HANNAH CROWE
New Fall Showing
Exclusive but not Expensive
Sixty-Eight Chenango Street

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

JAMES C. NOBLE
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
Moving—Crating—Shipping
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

GRAMATAN
Moving & Storage, Inc.
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Certified Cold Storage
100 PONDFIELD ROAD BE. 2-1456

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fashions for Autumn
COATS
SUITS
DRESSES
All reasonably priced.
LESLIE FROCKS
Open Every Evening
GRANADA THEATRE BLDG., 3172 MAIN ST.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

CORTLAND

Insurance
OF ALL KINDS
P. K. & M. W. BENNETT
40 Main Street Phone 564

Pecks'
Central Avenue Phone 1220

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

JUEL BEAUTY SALON
Expert in Styling the Hair
PERMANENT WAVING MY SPECIALTY
Besides All Branches of Beauty Culture
43-67 147th Street IN. 3-7273
Opposite Flushing Hospital

Announcing the Opening of
BONNIE HAT SHOPPE
Creators of
FASHIONABLE HEADWEAR
Featuring the Dobbs and Gage Hats
159-21 Northern Blvd. Fl. 3-4060

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

SHELL
SUPER-SHELL
and the
New Golden Shell
MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
43-48 MAIN STREET FL. 9-9104

FLUSHING—Bayside

FOR BETTER GARDEN WORK
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too large or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. BA 9-6450

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	R	I	T	I	N	G
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T	A	L	K	I	N	G
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NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7883. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all makes radios, Written Guarantee One Year. Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-3500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-48 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

THE FOREST PRESS
107-11 Metropolitan Ave. Blvd. 8-9484
BUSINESS PRINTING
Let us design all your correspondence to suit your business and do the job effectively.
Reasonable Prices Prompt Service

Leslie's
Dresses — Coats — Suits
"Fifth Avenue Fashions Brought to Forest Hills"
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
OPEN EVENINGS

FREEPORT

Harreer
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Adam Hats
FREEPORT, N. Y.

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Fall Outfits for Men
Featuring
ARROW SHIRTS STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
80 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

Carol Green's
INCREDIBLE VALUES
100% All Wool
Coats—Suits—Dresses
A large selection to choose from for your Winter Wardrobe
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
Special Barbara Gould Cream, $1.25
Full Line of Toiletries
76 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

New Mode Millinery
Presents
Hats and Bags of the Hour
From $1.99-$2.99 up
Agency for Gage Hats
CHURCH and PINE STS., FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Bellmore

GBS
Golden Beauty Shoppe
SPECIALISTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
218 PETTIT AVENUE, BELLMORE, L. I.
TEL. WANTAGH 972

GLOVERSVILLE

Build Your Winter Wardrobe around a fine
Quality Coat
Fur trimmed or tailored casuals.
MILDRED PRESTON
"A Specialty Shop of Distinction"
101 N. MAIN ST., GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

The Martin & Naylor Company
Your own "Home Store" serving its many friends and customers constantly for over fifty years.
We feature many new nationally advertised lines, namely: *McKettrick Classics, Shagmoor Coats* and several others.

Th New Fall
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK and BETTY BARRETT SHOES
are here for your inspection.
Charles W. Brookins
60 North Main Street

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing—Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 48

HEMPSTEAD

Georges
fine furniture
352 Fulton Ave. Phone Hempstead 2154
BUY BONDS, TOO

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Tel. Hemp. 6021

BUY BONDS
The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8348-J. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
"Back the Attack"
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
BACK THE ATTACK—BUY BONDS
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

Furnace Pipe, Cement, and Supplies, Fireplace Equipment, Insulating Material, Weather Stripping
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 Front Street
BUY BONDS

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
BUY BONDS, TOO
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

Christmas Comes Early to Those in Service Overseas
Rothschild's has opened a new Post Exchange to help you choose gifts that the boys and girls in uniform will want and appreciate.
Rothschild's

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SATWATERS
"everything to eat"

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Baby Carriages
Juvenile Furniture
10% Discount to Wives of Service Men
STATIONERY TOYS
GERSTENHABER'S
84-28 Roosevelt Avenue

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-8110-1

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6580
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing, Cleaning, Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

SMART MILLINERY SHOP
Fall and Winter Hats
Made-to-Order Ready-to-Wear
Exclusive Fashions
89-76 165 St. Rep. 9-9146

JAMAICA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Jo 8-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-3070-3071

JAMESTOWN

Gifts for the Boys in Service
BIGELOW'S JAMESTOWN N. Y.

"Back the Attack
★ *With War Bonds and Stamps"*
★ **NELSON'S DEPT. STORE**
★ *Retailers for Victory*

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Men's Wear **KRAUS INC.** Boys' Togs
Rugby Sweaters
Mallory Hats
Knit-tex Topcoats
Englishtown Suits
2874 Delaware Ave. *Buy War Bonds*

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

SPORT DRESSES
Corduroy and Wool Jumpers, Sweaters, Lounging Robes
Accessory Shop
1931 PALMER AVENUE

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, For Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2720
Mamaroneck 2640
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MANHASSET

Céle
Hats Made to Order
REMODELING
5 Hillside Avenue Man. 2830

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6215 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 3636 or Marble 7-9400

For Sleek and Youthful
SMARTNESS
Be get one of our new All-Wool
FALL SUITS from 19.98
with
Suit-able Accessories
Dorothy Stein
24 Fourth Avenue

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEW FALL HATS
are still low priced at
Ahead in Hats
GRAY HAT SHOPPE
12 Fourth Ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Leab&Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

IN SPITE OF THE WAR AND TEXTILE RESTRICTIONS
We still offer you a
Wide Choice of All Materials
Make your own wardrobe and BUY BONDS with your savings
RELIABLE SILK STORE
63 Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon
3 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor — THE CIRCLE VALET — Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU CAN CUT YOUR FUEL BILL 30% THIS WINTER
Come to us for information on how to conserve fuel and keep your home warm with Johns-Manville Insulation. This insulation will keep cold out and heat in—will actually pay for itself in fuel savings!
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

KARAS
Enlarged Quarters Feature
Coats—Suits—Dresses
—Sportswear—
STYLED FOR YOUR INDIVIDUALITY AND NEED
567 Main St. (Opp. Schrafft's)

JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Leonard Talner
565 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3699

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
30 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-9020 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

GOLDMAN'S
Brooklyn's Largest Yarn Store
Featuring all latest type yarns and shades. Free instructions.
BUY BONDS
4417 13th Ave. Tel. Windsor 8-9020

BEIN'S BEAUTY SALON
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
Specializing in Zotos Wave
1111 Kings Highway DEwey 9-2080
Bet. East 12th St. and Coney Island Ave.

Ingersoll 2-9184
MYROLA STUDIO
Interior Decorators
HOME OF GOOD TASTE
2115 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

NEW DORP

Mary Lane Shop
Dresses—Hats—Coats
Barbizon Slips
Hosiery
149 New Dorp Lane Don. Hills 6-0032

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints ● Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2288

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
129 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1854

PORT CHESTER

George A. Naef, Prop.
Groceries Fruits
Vegetables Meats
Poultry
44 South Regent Street
Phone Port Chester 1767 Free Del. Service

For Your Winter Outfits Complete, Women's, Girls' and Boys' Coats, Suits and Legging Sets.
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 NO. MAIN STREET

PREPARE
for those long evenings at home this winter.
Decorate with Kauri Paints
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 NO. MAIN STREET

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

ALL WOOL
Broadloom Carpets
from famous makers including Bigelow and Alexander Smith
JOSEPH **TUNICK** SONS
PORT CHESTER 1800

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WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
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PHONE 615

"BACK-THE-ATTACK!"
with
U. S. War Bonds
WALLACE CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Look! LUCKEY'S Will be open Friday Nights to 9

We have resumed our 'Open House' policy to provide extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this announcement will meet with wide approval by the thousands of busy people who took advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.

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NEW YORK

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Famous From Coast to Coast

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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

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200 East Post Road, White Plains

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Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York

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Back the Attack With Bonds

Experts in Permanent Waving Done by Male Operators Only

47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435

Open Until 7 P. M. Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.

WALTERMAN'S

For Girls Through Teen Age For Boys Through College

459 SOUTH BROADWAY

THE EMPIRE MARKET

CHAS. PROBST, Prop.

Meats of Quality

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MONARCH FOODS

Tel. YON. 3-6540

52 Lawrence Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Associated Press

Coast Guard to the Rescue

Coast Guardsmen from the Kitty Hawk Beach Station, North Carolina, enjoyed a brief diversion from their war duties when they were called upon to rescue this whale and ten others stranded on a nearby beach. Despite a lack of co-operation from this tail-thrashing young mammal, he was towed to water deep enough for him to swim away.

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

The blue and white flag of Greece appears as the central design of the next United States five-cent stamp in the overrun countries series, which the Post Office Department has announced

Wide World

New Greece commemorative postage stamp.

will be first placed on sale Oct. 12 at Washington. First day covers may be secured by sending a maximum of 10 addressed envelopes to the Postmaster, Washington, with cash or money orders to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two covers reaching this country by way of China from Japanese-occupied Thailand are franked with three stamps obviously issued under Japanese rule. Mailed from Trang, Thailand, the covers are postmarked with the numerals "84," which is the Thailand equivalent for 1943.

All of the same design, the stamps have four heads, apparently those of a soldier, a sailor, an aviator and a marine as the central design. Values, as nearly as can be determined from a comparison with known Thailand issues, are: 4 satangs blue; 5 satangs purple, and 10 satangs light green.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brazil has reproduced its famous "bull's-eye" design in its new issue of four stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first Brazilian postage stamp. The new issues include: 30 centavos, 60c and 90c. In addition, a souvenir sheet composed of the first three values and pictures of Emperor Dom Pedro II, Brazilian ruler in 1843, and President Vargas, present chief executive of the South American republic. According to information reaching this country, collectors were limited to one sheet each and stamp dealers to 10 sheets.

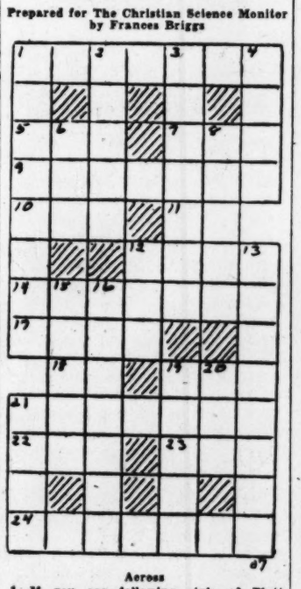
Salvador's 1939 air mail series commemorating the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition has been overprinted with large red numerals for use as regular postage. The surcharges are "15" on the 15-centavos yellow, "20" on the 30c brown and 25 on the 40c blue.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sweden paid tribute to its Swedish Voluntary Rifle Organization on its recent 50th anniversary by issuing two stamps, a 10-ore violet and a 90-ore blue, with the organization's insignia of wreath, arrow and triple crown. The organization is said to have about 300,000 members.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you are following style of Platt Rogers Spencer, you are engaged in doing what?
5—What is a city of west-central Paraguay?
7—Cupid is sometimes given what title?
9—Person noted for garrulity is generally doing what?
10—Attempt.
11—Near.
12—What is a wild ox of Celebes?
14—What country is called by Shakespeare "this sceptred isle"?
17—What was former silver coin unit of Spanish monetary system, eight of which made dollar?
18—Vanadium (abbr.).
19—What Hawaiian food is prepared from the taro root?
21—What is a river of central Europe?
22—Conjunction.
23—A kind of coarse-meshed lace.
24—What city of Michigan is in a summer resort region of beautiful lakes?

Down

1—Who has been called "the Boanerges of American poets"?
2—"Beyond the Alps lies" what country, according to an old English saying?
3—Where was Wendell L. Willkie born?
4—What kind of bell is sounded by striking with a padded mallet?
6—Sailor.
8—What was first name of Rubinstein, composer and pianist?
13—Every one.
15—What sea lies east of Italy?
16—Ethelbert was given name of what American composer?
16—Who arranged for sale of certain territory to U. S. from Mexico, 1853?
19—What is the nose flute commonly used by Hindu snake charmers?
20—What was first name of Bull, violinist?
21—Shoe upper is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Dynamite Bullets Stopped the Zeppelin Raids in World War I?

When the high-flying Zeppelins brought their bomb loads to London in 1914-15 they seemed well-nigh invulnerable. There were no antiaircraft guns worthy of the name to combat them and the crude airplanes then available could not hope to do more than to pump machine-gun bullets futilely into the huge gas bags of the raiders.

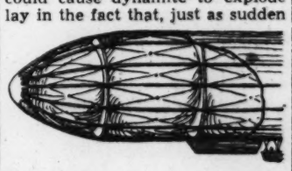
Even 2,000 rounds of such bullets proved insufficient to cripple the airships, equipped as they were with 20 separate gas compartments or balloonets within the outer fabric, and even incendiary tracer bullets failed to destroy the raiders because their puny flame could not ignite the inflammable gas with which the Zeppelins were filled.

Then a man named John Pomeroy, a London bicycle mechanic, came before Britain's War Inventions Board with a suggestion. He had made a machine-gun bullet with dynamite in the nose, and in tests in his bicycle shop he had succeeded in blowing a brick wall apart.

The Board patiently explained that a Zeppelin was not a brick wall and that the fabric of the gas bag could not possibly provide the jarring shock necessary to detonate the relatively stable dynamite.

Pomeroy left, but returned the next day to ask the Board to witness a demonstration. They agreed, and in the bicycle shop Pomeroy fired his dynamite-nosed bullet at a silk handkerchief stretched taut between strings—the bit of silk vanished in a puff of smoke!

The explanation of how soft silk could cause dynamite to explode lay in the fact that, just as sudden



NOSE OF ZEPPELIN, WITH FABRIC CUT AWAY TO SHOW BALLOONETS

acceleration in an automobile causes your body to press back hard against the seat, the swift acceleration of the bullet caused the heavy infusorial earth, with which the nitroglycerine in dynamite is mixed, to be pressed back, squeezing in front of it a tiny drop of pure nitroglycerine much as water might be squeezed from a damp sponge. And pure nitroglycerine is so sensitive to shock that a feather would touch it off, let alone thudding into the fabric of a Zeppelin's gas bag.

British fliers were soon equipped with Pomeroy's dynamite machine-gun bullets and brought down several Zeppelins in rapid succession. Zeppelins are expensive and hard to replace, so the enemy soon gave up that form of attack.—W. P. Keasbey.

Broadcasting Fertilizer

In one hour an airplane can broadcast as much commercial fertilizer, 275 pounds to the acre, as the ordinary ground-operated spreader can broadcast in an eight-hour day.

Just for Fun— —Burr Shafer

Quotation

He that neither coveteth to please men, nor feareth to displease them, shall enjoy much peace.—Thomas à Kempis

Daily Anecdote

Mutilated Book

George Barr McCutcheon, the author, was browsing about in a Boston second-hand bookstore, when he came across a copy of "Beverly of Graustark," his first novel. Suddenly an idea occurred to him. He opened the book, inscribed his signature on the front page, replaced the book, and continued his browsing.

Presently he approached the proprietor and inquired, "Have you any of the works of Mr. George B. McCutcheon?"

"I think there's one on that corner table," was the reply. "I'll see." He went to the table.

"Ah," said the bookman, "here's a McCutcheon book in fairly good condition."

"How much do you want for it?" the author inquired.

"Fifty cents," was the reply.

McCutcheon took the book and turned back the cover so that the bookman could see the autograph.

The merchant looked at it and frowned.

"Oh," he exclaimed disgustedly, "someone has mutilated it. You can have it for a quarter."

NEWS ITEM— WHY DON'T YOU JOIN IN THE RACE?

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Anyone Should Be Able to Cook Out of a Book*

By Le Pelley

NO REASON WHY WE CAN'T COOK SOME ELABORATE MEALS WHILE MOTHER'S AWAY...
I'LL SET THE TABLE
THESE RECIPES SEEM TO GET BIGGER AND BIGGER... WHAT A MESS!
HEY, POP... THE OVEN...
OH MY!
GRRRR... GET A CAN OF BEANS..
AREN'T YOU GOING TO EVEN WARM THESE BEANS, POP?
YOU EAT 'EM AS THEY ARE...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Put Us on the Right Track*

By Rodgers

Well, sir, we stopped at every droopy-looking garden we could find-
And almost every owner had despaired of his own crop and so was glad to buy vegetables from the Boss!
"I wish I could find that stranger again so I could thank him," the Boss said-
"Thank him? Boy, that fellow deserves a medal!" I wagged-

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Law Caught Up With Them*

By The Hagers

My troubles seemed to multiply; Two ladies in a car flew by.
I set myself to sternly deal With that young lady at the wheel.
"Do you read your speedometer To check your speed?" I questioned her.
"Oh, come now, Waddles, don't pretend." 'Twas Lilly Duck—and her best friend!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Strategy by Rumor

The more the Marshall and MacArthur stories are examined the more desperate and despicable do the efforts to use them to build up distrust appear.

The charge that the proposal to shift General Marshall to command of the European theater or to supreme global command was a British move to sidetrack him and his views on strategy blithely ignored certain rocklike considerations.

1. There is good evidence that the proposal came from an American friend of the General's—who happens to live in the White House. Certainly it must have Presidential approval and that would not be given if General Marshall opposed.

2. If the main outlines of Allied strategy were settled at Quebec, moving the American Chief of Staff from a planning position now seems rather late, if the purpose is to change the strategy.

3. What kind of "British plot" is it that would place another American general in command of British forces in the most vital theater of operations?

4. In so far as there is an American view of strategy, it is not simply a Marshall view and moving the general would not get rid of it.

One feature of the plan to shift General Marshall might well be discussed. That is the strategy question. There have been differences between British and American views on the timing of an invasion across the English Channel. The public does not have complete information on military questions but it often has sound instincts.

That the discussion has not been directed along these lines but toward the sowing of suspicion of Britain, indicates the dangers of a press and public appetite for conflict. How alert we must be to prevent enemies—and their unwitting tools—from using this appetite to divide and weaken us!

The statement by General MacArthur, and particularly the interpretation placed upon it by one correspondent, has been employed in the same manner. The American people have a natural sympathy for the General's desire to make more rapid strides toward Tokyo, although his strategic ideas have not been very clearly explained.

But the supposition that his statement about willingness to play a minor role is occasioned by the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten to the command in India and Burma ignores at least one big fact: the MacArthur status is not changed by any recent move. Lord Mountbatten has simply taken General Wavell's place and his command does not overlap General MacArthur's. Even the Burma campaign has been foreseen for a year as one of the big and essential Allied moves.

A case may be made for public discussion of strategy, but no case can be made for basing discussion on rumor or for sowing suspicion among Americans and between Americans and their allies.

Patriotism in Prisons

Some of the Nation's busiest war workers are the men and women who dwell in its prisons. These war workers aren't making "big money." They don't draw double pay for overtime, but they're working with a will that has won War Production Board citations for many State prisons in America.

New York's State prisons will provide manpower for the manufacture of some $10,000,000 worth of war goods this year. Maryland prisons are repairing 2,000 pair of shoes a week for the Army. At the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, in Massachusetts, women prisoners have produced more than $4,000 worth of war materials per person during the past year.

A similar story may be told in nearly every State. Alabama's prisoners are making chambray for Navy shirts. In Michigan, they are manufacturing pontoon boats, fatigue suits and mattress covers. Prisoners in California are turning out submarine nets and salvage wire. Many are engaged in the raising and canning of food.

Nor are the Nation's prisons remiss when it comes to subscribing to the third war loan. Some report their quota already oversubscribed. In Howard, Rhode Island, a penitentiary with only 210 prisoners reported sales of bonds and stamps amounting to $15,481.

All of which speaks well for the future of the men and women in prison, since the chief purpose of the prison-work program is that of rehabilitation.

Comes now the shopping season, for the boys overseas—and for spring delivery on baseball players.

Poltava Again

Poltava, which has fallen to the Red Army in its relentless march on the Dnieper, is a significant name in Russian history. In the days of Peter the Great, when that first "Emperor of all the Russias" conducted his 21-year war against the Swedes, it was the Battle of Poltava which marked the downfall of the youthful Charles XII and paved the way to eventual Russian victory. But, more than that, Poltava's significance lay in the fact that while before that event Sweden had enjoyed hegemony over the territory which now makes up the Baltic States, and over Northern Europe in general, that battle gave all this to Russia.

Is there double significance today in the Russian victory at Poltava? Charles of Sweden had defeated the Russians at Narva, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, then devoted himself to the Poles. Once they were defeated, he turned again to Russia—but Peter in the meantime had strengthened himself. Moreover, he had captured practically all of Charles's powder and provisions. So the invader's attacks against Poltava—a frontier post built as a defense against the Tartars—failed. Then Peter's army engaged the Swedes and destroyed them.

Just as Charles had shot his bolt in 1709, so the Germans of 1943 have failed to hold the gains of their big offensives. Germany grows weaker while the Soviets—like Peter, after his first defeats—grow progressively stronger. As Stalingrad marked at once the high-water mark and the reversal of the German fortunes, and Kharkov the beginning of the definite retreat, the recapture of Kiev and of Minsk—at which the arrows of the Soviet advance are inevitably and inexorably aimed—must mean the Nazi evacuation and Russian recovery of all the valuable Ukraine, as well as White Russia. Whenever and however that evacuation occurs, the end of the war then will be visibly nearer.

The Strange Story of Hess

It is interesting that among the sparse belongings Rudolf Hess took with him to Britain was the calling card of Dr. Karl Haushofer. According to the explanation just now, and quite belatedly, given by Anthony Eden of Hess's strange mission, it was Haushofer who felt a "deal" might be made between the Nazis and a Conservative, but not Churchillian, government.

If so, the world's estimate of Dr. Haushofer's geopolitics will have to be lowered even more drastically. For Britain to surrender all interest in Continental Europe to the aggressive Nazis would have been to surrender theories of national security as ancient as the Battle of Hastings, and the basis of national survival itself.

Even in those tepid "Munich Days," when some Britons seemed to doubt their destiny, and underestimate their strength and capacities, it is extremely doubtful if such a concession could ever have been made. And by May, 1941, when the ME-110 made a shallow dive at the lonely searchlight post in Eglesham and a parachute fluttered out bearing to a humble Cotter's Saturday Night fireside the legendary figure of Hitler's deputy, the atmosphere in England had been charged with fire and steel.

True, Europe had already been lost, there was no Russian front to divert the Nazi hordes poised on the shores of the Channel and advising the British to be patient, "keep your shirts on," for they would be voyaging across those choppy waters soon. And overhead was the blitz.

On the other hand, Britain had rallied 2,000,000 troops, her factories were throbbing with war production, and, bright in hope and fact, the co-operative unity of the United States and Britain was beginning to roll . . . "Like the Mississippi . . . Let it roll on in full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days." Finally, there was Mr. Churchill. Hess in one point was right. No such deal could have been dreamed of while Mr. Churchill was Prime Minister.

No, the Hess flight was futile. Its explanation probably lies somewhere in an odd mentality. The German radio's first statement was that the Number Three Nazi had hallucinations. If so, they played him as falsely as his leader's intuitions.

He said he wanted to end the war, the slaughter. That is a noble motive, but what Hess probably could not understand is that there are things worse than war to free men. Hess, the Nazi, was a little too close to such things for alert free men to compromise with.

To Be Delivered by the Armed Forces

The War Does Us a Favor

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Long ago, the farms around here had a good crop of children, and the elders figured a school would be a good thing. There were those who wanted it away up on the Ridge, toward Webster Corner, because they had a lot of children up there. There were those who wanted it down a ways, near Hinckley's, because they had a lot of children down there.

And there was Great-Grandfather, who wanted it neither away up nor away down, but at the four corners because that would be half-way between for everyone else, and best for his own. They tell the story of Great-Grandfather's roader, a lanky mare with the wind in her heels, who took the high road to Auburn at a steady gait and delivered the right people at the county offices at the right time; and how the location was already chosen when the up-hillers and down-hillers arrived. The school was built at the four corners.

It was just another one-roomed little red schoolhouse, except that it has always been yellow, and one after another four generations have sat in its seats, written at its blackboards, and recited "Spartacus to the Gladiators" at Friday declamation periods.

* * *

A community like ours varies but doesn't change. The Ridge School has suited us, has been our university, and from old to young we believe heartily it is the finest educational institution in the world. We might not agree on reasons, but we could all find reasons.

Some of us remember the time a skunk got under the floor; some recall "I could or would or should, you could or would or should, he could or would or should" with sobs in our throats; some mind how the blackberries leaned out of Small's pasture on the first day and we were late and mouth-stained; some think of a freckled boy or a tow-head girl and wonder; down-hillers remember sliding all the way home, while up-hillers slid to school; and there are those of us who remember, and still feel, a sting in the seat of the pants and can hear plainly the squeak of the chalk as we wrote, "The way of transgressors is hard." We got education; we learned to cipher, to read, to spell each other down; we bounded States and memorized their products; we sang to a pitchpipe, recited the interjections, repeated the Presidents. We had fights in the school yard and got sent home. We missed classes but caught trout. And on last day we stood up, eyes on the pine knots of the floor, and repeated dismally, "The golden beams of the rising sun had gilded the lofty domes of Carthage . . . "

There were initials in the old desks—initials of fathers and sons and grandsons. In the entry was a shelf for lunch boxes. There were apples for teacher. The biggest boy took care of the flag. And under the steps was always some bereft hound waiting for the sums to be ended. Sometimes there were several dogs, and we'd have a dandy dog fight right in the middle of spelling.

Ours was a teacher who knew each child intimately, and who knew human nature and life. She knew how to reconcile the huge inconsistencies of books with the bedrock facts of rural childhood. She knew how to fix a bloody nose, and how to get burdocks out of golden ringlets. She could listen interminably to "Five-times-five-is-twenty-five, six-times-five-is-thirty . . . " and still make the learning process a joyous adventure that people here on the Ridge associate selfishly with their own locality.

* * *

One day there came a new superintendent who believed in centralized schools. He bought a bus, and because the Ridge had a poor crop of youngsters he closed the school. Our children went to the village, where they had a piano and manual training and running water, where higher paid teachers rotated through the rooms, and learning was precise and wonderful.

The blackberries still leaned out of Small's pasture, but the bus went so fast no one could see them. The Ridge School had shutters on the windows, the hard packed yard grew to bushes, and the highway commissioner kept a pile of gravel against the steps. The theory of the educational process never had much expounding in these parts, and the old-timers amongst us thought the dark ages had descended again. Children were learning to read before they could repeat their alphabets; they were coming home with broom holders and raffia work; they were taking orchestra and "barskitball"—but they never heard of Spartacus, they couldn't say once-nine-is-nine, and things had come to a pretty pass.

* * *

But here we are in 1943. The blackberries long since turned ripe over Small's wall, and the crop of children is bountiful. The bus has worn out and a new one is unavailable. The school committee felt it advisable to adjust educational theory to current economics and re-open the Ridge School. A man came around with a scythe and mowed the bushes. A truck drew off the gravel. The shutters were unbolted.

We're all most happy about it. Maybe plenty of smart people have improved their minds in centralized schools, and probably the process of education—however defined—can give a good account of itself in other places. But our Ridge School is quite some school, it's been there a long, long time, and there's something about it. For one thing, a lad can walk along with his dog and pick blackberries.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Prayers in Congress

In a recent edition of The Christian Science Monitor, you quoted the prayers of the chaplains upon the reassembling of Congress. I was impressed and it strikes me that Mr. Davis of the OWI could do nothing better than to publicize these two prayers to the American people, including the politicians.

West Newton, Mass. EDWARD PAGE

For That Surplus Eggplant

On the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor I note a gardener wishes to know a way of putting up surplus eggplant.

I peel and cut the vegetables in cubes, precook five minutes in boiling salted water and put in jars and seal, and process 40 minutes under 10-pound pressure. I find it very nice in a casserole dish using a layer of eggplant, a layer of tomatoes and layer of onions and green sautéed in cooking fat; then another layer of eggplant topped with crumbs.

Slingerlands, N. Y. RENA L. DODD

In reply to a gardener's request for a recipe for eggplant, I quote from "The New American Cook Book": Peel and cut into ¼- to ½-inch slices. Boil 3 minutes. Pack into hot jars. Fill with cooking water and process 60 minutes in a steam pressure cooker at 10 pounds or 2½ hours in a hot water bath. Seal immediately. Do not add salt. GERALD D. SHIRLEY

Belmont, Mass.

Source Material

For years, my admiration for The Christian Science Monitor has been unbounded. I was recently appointed to conduct orientation classes for the anti-aircraft battery to which I am attached. By this is meant a series of talks whereby the enlisted men are acquainted with events leading up to the war, major campaigns are explained, current happenings are discussed and attention is directed to looking ahead to postwar events.

I was very happy to serve in this capacity because I knew The Christian Science Monitor could well supply me with much of the material I needed and such has indeed proved to be the case.

It is my opinion that the Monitor will prove a vital factor in helping to secure a just and enduring peace that will make today's sacrifices worth while. WALTER E. SMITH,

Camp Haan, Calif. 2nd Lieut., C. A. C.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Plot in the Marshall Promotion

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

After three days of considerable excitement the only mystery which remains about the status of Gen. George C. Marshall is why the idea that he would be given the command of the biggest Anglo-American military operation of the war produced an outburst of charges that some British "scheme" or "plot" was involved.

We have spent three days sifting down the facts with the following results:

1. The idea of giving the command for the big cross-Channel invasion to General Marshall originated with President Roosevelt, not with Prime Minister Churchill or any other British source.

2. The reason for the President's suggestion that General Marshall be given this important assignment was (a) that General Marshall was the principal architect of plans for the operation in the staff conferences which worked it out, and (b) General Marshall had acquired in the process the confidence and respect of Mr. Churchill and of the British officers involved. In every sense he was the logical man for the most responsible, and the most honored, command within the power of the President and Mr. Churchill to confer.

3. The story of the intended assignment "broke" before Mr. Churchill had time to reach London and confer with his own people over the question of agreeing to putting the command of large British forces in the hands of an American officer. The premature "break" of the story made it slightly embarrassing for all concerned, because no such appointment could be made without Mr. Churchill's assent.

4. In all probability, General Marshall will be given the command regardless of the furor that was raised. However, the result of the public controversy will probably cause a concession in the technical form of his new assignment. Instead of being relieved of his present duties as "Chief of Staff," he will probably keep that post and take the field command "on leave of absence," putting a deputy of his own choosing in his place in Washington.

There is precedent for this in the positions which Admiral Ernest J. King, his opposite number in the Navy, holds.

Admiral King is Chief of Operations at the Navy Department, which is the naval equivalent of Chief of Staff at the War Department. Admiral King is also Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, the top sea command in the Navy. Thus there is no reason why General Marshall should not also hold the top War Department command as well as a top field command. The one difference would be that General Marshall would also command British and other Allied armies, as well as American armies.

Those are the facts as nearly as we can uncover them. What we can't discover is why some officers in the War Department thought they saw a British "plot" to promote General Marshall up and out of his strategy-planning role as Chief of Staff. That there is no such plot is beyond question. We happen to know two American officers who are in on the high-command conferences and both of whom have a well developed American sensitiveness to anything which might smack of undue or improper British interference in American affairs. If it were there, they would certainly feel it. We have the assurance of both of them that they have no suspicion whatever of any such influence. They say, in fact, that they know there is no ground for any such theory.

That takes care of the facts. The suspicion, however, did exist. The most plausible explanation is that when any major change is proposed in the war-making machinery in Washington it is bound to be disturbing to many individuals whose positions will be affected. They resist change and in their resistance to it they rationalize reasons why it should not take place. Improper outside influence is, of course, a convenient form of rationalization and an unfortunately prevalent one in any form of coalition war. That is probably the full meaning of the affair which is now expected to die out and be forgotten. This will certainly be the case if the terms of General Marshall's new commission make the full responsibility and importance of his assignment clear.

General MacArthur's statement from Australia injected a puzzling note into the controversy. Why did he choose the moment when General Marshall's position was in doubt to stress the unimportance of his own command? Washington awaits some explanation.

Wartime Vacations Aren't So Bad

The Wide Horizon

By Leavitt F. Morris

A war-restricted vacation is all right. Don't sell it short. It does exactly what is intended of it—refreshes, rebuilds, rejuvenates. One returns to his daily tasks with new vigor, a clearer vision of what lies ahead, the determination to do more for the war effort.

The question arises, perhaps, just what is considered a war-restricted vacation. Government officials have defined it as a vacation in which the vacationist travels not far afield; that he go to one place and remain there; that the use of railroads be limited to short trips, and that holiday periods be spread over the year.

Lifting the pleasure ban on driving in the East solved the vacation problem for many. It enabled them to travel short distances and at the same time take advantage of their annual holidays without adding to the burden of strained transportation facilities.

The war-restricted vacation is a fruitful experience. It offers a number of privileges over the prewar holiday which included anything from a transcontinental trek to a three-day whirlwind tour of Quebec or Florida. These prewar vacations didn't refresh, rebuild, rejuvenate. They stimulated, yes. But they didn't prepare the worker for tasks ahead. It often has been said that the traveler needed a week to "rest up."

War-restricted vacations give one opportunity to think; to weigh carefully the multitude of events since Pearl Harbor. They enable one to gain a true perspective of one's relationship as an individual to the war effort. Most of all, this type of vacation—a new experience to many Americans—affords genuine relaxation, beneficial rest, and constructive thinking.

Take the case of one New Englander, for instance. Prewar years were the occasions for many long journeys. Strenuous train trips to Canada and Mexico; swift flights to Bermuda and Nassau; a cruise to Alaska. But this year found him at Long Pond, Buzzards Bay, a short distance from his Massachusetts home.

Once the main highway is left for the rutted, sandy road, the wilderness closes in. Wooded areas border on the road, with a cottage here and an occasional camp peeping out from a clump of trees. Through frames of branches flashes the brilliance of the pond, which anywhere but in Massachusetts would be called a lake.

The water is clear, cool, invigorating. The sandy beach that goes with the camp is clean and white. From the vantage point on the pier one watches sailboats glide by, while overhead insolent clouds challenge them to a race. The war and ration points seem far away. This family had discovered a new kind of vacation. They learned how to relax. They had time to think.

The prewar vacation has its proper place. After the war, the world will witness its greatest travel movement. Distance has been conquered. Time is no longer of primary importance. Africa, China, England, South America, and Australia will be common destinations for thousands of vacationing Americans. Vacation trips such as these have been, and will continue to be, essential to one's cultural and educational background. They broaden and solidify the understanding between peoples. They create good will between nations.

But the war-restricted vacation has given many the opportunity to learn about their own backyards, so to speak. People throughout America are discovering today thousands of Long Ponds.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

One Happiness

Every mortal man troubles himself with various and manifold anxieties, and yet all desire, through various paths, to come to one end; that is, they desire, by different means, to arrive at one happiness; that is, to know God!—ANICIUS BOETHIUS [480-524] in "Consolations of Philosophy."

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